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1608/301.
Miscellaneous Pieces,

In PROSE and VERSE :

RELATIVE TO

The Contested ELECTIONS,

For MEMBERS of *PARLIAMENT*

For the County of *NORFOLK*,

AND

City and County of *NORWICH*.

ANNO DOMINI, 1768.

BEING

AN EXACT COLLECTION

Of every PAPER, SONG, &c.

THAT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED

UPON THAT OCCASION.

WITH A SHORT

INTRODUCTION and NOTES

TO RENDER THEM INTELLIGIBLE.

N O R W I C H :

Printed and sold by *S. WHITE*, Magdalen-Street, and the
Bookfellers in Town and Country.

[Price NINE-PENCE.]





ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Printer of the following Collection, to avoid the least Danger of incurring the Imputation of Prejudice or Partiality, thinks it right to acquaint the Public, that no particular Attachment or Inclination to either Party, has induc'd him to print it:— But that it was done at the Request and Sollicitation of a few Gentlemen totally disinterested, desirous of seeing and being possessed of an exact and genuine Collection of every, even the most trifling and inconsiderable Thing, that has appear'd in Print upon the present Subject of Electioneering; thinking, by that means, that, what would otherwise, in all probability, in a very short Time after the Election, be lost and forgotten, might stand some tolerable Chance of being preserved; and might, therefore, upon some future similar Occasion, serve to gratify that Desire, which, from a Spirit of common Curiosity, People naturally feel of becoming acquainted with what has been said, and done, some Years before upon the like Occasion, and on a similar Subject.—He hopes, therefore, that the warmest Friends of both Sides of the Question, will acquit him of even the least and most distant Design of serving either Party:— And, at the same Time, and as a further Justification of himself, assures them that every Thing in the following Collection, at least every Thing that relates to the Subject, has undergone not the least Alteration, but is now, strictly and truly, the same as it originally appear'd.

A

He

ii A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

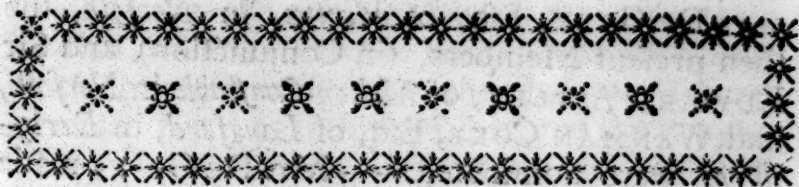
He believes he has been pretty exact in collecting every Thing, but if any Trifles should have escap'd him, which, from the Hurry that unavoidably attends almost every Thing relative to a contested Election, is far from being improbable, he would think himself greatly oblig'd, if any one would communicate them.

S. WHITE.

NORWICH,

December, 10th, 1767.





INTRODUCTION.

TO bring the Reader in some Degree acquainted with what he is going to read, and to render him, therefore, more able to understand the following Pieces, the Publisher thinks the following short, yet true and impartial Account of some of the Proceedings that have given Rise to the greatest Number of them, in some Measure necessary; as an Ignorance of which would have made him incapable of comprehending many of the Songs, &c. and would therefore have depriv'd him of what little Pleasure he might have expected from them; and as also, upon this, and every other *local* Subject, there are some peculiar Words and Phrases, produc'd by particular Circumstances, that have occur'd in the Course of the Contest; which are confin'd to the Place where they had their Birth, are applicable only to this single Subject, and are consequently understood only by such as know the Circumstances that produced them.

OCTOBER, 8, 1767. A Meeting of a very large Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Norfolk*, was held at the *Hall* in *St. Andrew's*, NORWICH, to put in Nomination such Persons as should be thought proper to represent that County in Parliament.—

Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE, of *Kimberly*, and THOMAS DE GREY, Esq; of *Merton*, in *Norfolk*, the then present Members, (in Conjunction) and Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, of *Melton-Constable* in *Norfolk*, and WENMAN COKE, Esq; of *Langford*, in *Derbyshire*, were nominated.—Mr. DE G—Y, made a long and florid Speech in Defence, and Justification of his Conduct in Parliament, especially as it related to his having voted for *General Search Warrants*.—Sir AR—E W—D—SE, Sir E—D A—L—Y, and Mr. C—KE, offered themselves in the usual Manner; Sir WM. H—B—D, Mr. T—W—ND and several other Gentlemen spoke in Recommendation of their several Parties.

AFTER the Nomination, public Dinners were provided by the different Gentlemen, and general Invitations given to their respective Friends.—Sir AR—E W—D—SE was at the *King's-Head*, in the *Market-Place*, Mr. DE G—Y at the *Maid's-Head*, *St. Simon's*, and Sir E—D As—Y and Mr. C—KE, entertained their Friends at the *White-Swan* in *St. Peter's*.—Very large and respectable Companies were at the several Houses, and they were all equally warm in forming Resolutions to support the Cause they had espoused.

THE principal Interest in the County is by common Report said to be pretty equal on both Sides, the great Families and chief Towns being so exactly divided, that it is difficult to say which has most to support it; so that general Opinion declares that the Ballance will be as exact, and the Contest greater than has been known on the like Occasion for many seven Years past.

THE

INTRODUCTION. v

THE principal Arguments us'd against the old Members by the opposite Party, are, that their Conduct in Parliament has been in many Respects greatly exceptionable, that they have on several Occasions voted against the Liberty of the People, and have been guilty of many important Omissions, &c. Those against Sir E——D As——y and Mr. C——KE, are the usual ones produc'd against expelling Gentlemen who have, for a Length of Time had Seats in the House; such as that it must necessarily produce much Disturbance, Confusion, &c. &c.——and that those who have been Members longest are most able, from being best acquainted with public Affairs, to execute the important Duty of Senators.

BOTH the Parties have been ever since the Nomination Day employ'd in their Canvass up and down the County;——at almost every Town have been given public Dinners by the different Gentlemen, and very large Companies of Freeholders have been present on every such Occasion.——The warm Spirit of Opposition seems to increase, and they appear to be equally zealous and resolute on both Sides in Support of their several Parties.

Miscellaneous



Miscellaneous Pieces, &c.

COUNTY of NORFOLK.

From the NOMINATION Day, October 8th. 1767.

The following LETTER was received by many of the principal Gentlemen in *Norwich*, on the Morning of the NOMINATION Day, with the *London Mark* upon the Back of it.

GENTLEMEN,

 F ever there was a Time which more particularly called for your most ferious attentcn, and required more than ordinary caution in the choice of your Representatives, this is that important Period! a Time, when Disquiet rages at Home, Dissatisfaction abroad, when Distractions are in our Councils, Division amongst our Nobles, and all public Business at a Stand!

The sole Author of all these Evils is too well known to want particular Description, and no Relief can be obtained, no Redress to all the many Grievances complained of can be procured, 'till such a Parliament shall be assembled as will be powerful enough, as well as honest enough to curb his over-ruling Influence: It therefore is become the
more

more immediate Duty of every County and every Borough, to be very much upon their Guard, whom they return to the GRAND COUNCIL of the Nation, for by sending up to Parliament the Friends of this obnoxious Disturber of the public Peace, they strengthen the Hand that waits to crush them, and by strengthening his Interest they are proportionably undermining their own and that of the whole Kingdom: His Plan of Administration is sufficiently known and has been proved to be dangerous to the Constitution, his measures arbitrary, and inconsistent with the Liberties of the People: To oppose him and to lessen his Power, by depriving his Adherents of a Seat in the Senate, is the only Method now left us to rescue this Nation from impending Danger, from almost inevitable Destruction: Opposition may on this Occasion with great Propriety be said to be the Path that leads to Peace and Tranquillity: You are therefore, Gentlemen, at this approaching Meeting to consider who are the Persons most *likely*, if elected, to support this Enemy to our Country, this grand invader of our Liberties, and who are the Persons who have *actually* supported him already, even to the wanton Sallies of his Power: Are not the former to be avoided and rejected? Is the Constitution safe when trusted in the Hands of the latter? Consider well this Point Gentlemen, for it is a Point that comes Home to the Breast of every Man amongst you.

THAT the Measures which have been pursued were arbitrary, illegal, and inconsistent with the Liberties of that FREE People we boast ourselves to be, the Instance of GENERAL WARRANTS has notoriously demonstrated to you and to all Mankind?

Mankind.—Did your Representatives oppose these General Warrants with Firmness and Resolution? If they did, they are justly entitled to your Nomination and Support: If they did *not*, let them be called upon at this Meeting to give their Reasons *why* they did not; and if you find that their Answers are built upon Evasion, and defended only by Quirks and Quibbles, you will then know what Confidence to place in them again, and what Encouragement they deserve at your Hands; They will tell you probably, they *misunderstood*, what in Reality no Man alive can misunderstand; They *mistook* a Meaning perhaps that no Man can mistake; A General Warrant is no *doubtful* or mysterious Point, I cannot doubt a Moment whether I shall wish to be a *Slave* or to be *free*.

By voting in Favour of *General Warrants*, a Member, as far as in him lies, invests another with a Power to *seize* his own Person, to *rifle* his own House, and all his *most secret* Papers, and to imprison him afterwards by Virtue of a Warrant in which he is not so much as named.

WILL any Gentleman pretend to say that he does not understand that such is the Power of a GENERAL WARRANT? Will any Man have the Confidence to declare, that he could mistake this Meaning? And this being the uncontroverted avowed Authority of a GENERAL WARRANT, what can we think of those Members who voted in favour of them? What! but that they first sacrificed their own Liberties, and then threw those of their Constituents into the Bargain?

ARE these the Men to be sent back to Parliament? armed against the Constitution, with a new
seven

seven Years Deputation in their Hands? Are you properly represented if *so* represented? is there a Man amongst you that wishes to see our *happy Constitution at an End, and LIBERTY banished this Kindom? Let that Man give his Vote for Representatives like these!

GENTLEMEN,

LET no private Cabal or Junto of Men known to be attached to that obnoxious Person, who has brought so much disturbance amongst us, defeat the Intentions of your approaching Meeting: Let it appear to the Confusion of all false Patriots, that you are NO FRIENDS to GENERAL WARRANTS or their Supporters, to Men who not only *postponed the Consideration* of a Question of such vast Importance to every Englishman, but postponed it to a *Day on which they knew the HOUSE would not be sitting*; thereby leaving the personal Security of every Subject throughout the Kingdom undeclared by Parliament, and totally undecided.

A

THESE

“ * A Constitution the most excellent, and, in its Construction, the most durable; though, perhaps, hastening to its final Period faster than is seen by the common Eye.-----

In them a genuine Spirit of Liberty and Independency prevailed.

They well knew that the important Part which the Commons share in the British Legislature sprung from that sublime Spirit: That it can no longer subsist without Diminution, than while that Spirit, which gave it Birth, survives in its utmost Purity: That the Power and Consequence of the Commons of England must rise and fall, and the Tenure of their Rights and Liberties be of longer or shorter Duration, just in proportion as that Spirit is cherished and maintained; and, to the Honour of the Electors, they were govern'd by those Principles.

I found you FREE, and so for any Act of MINE, you remain.”

Mr. PAGE in his Letter of thanks to his Constituents
at Chichester, September 26th, 1767,

How happy for this Country could all our Representatives declare the same with equal Truth!

THESE are Facts, Gentlemen, and Facts can support nothing but *Truth*, can expose nothing but *Falshood*: Dare then to be free: Be bold to say with the greatest Lawyer of this Age, and let your Votes hereafter confirm your Voices now, "That upon the maturest Consideration

GENERAL WARRANTS are illegal;

GENERAL WARRANTS are unconstitutional;

GENERAL WARRANTS are *Rods of Iron*,
for the Chastisement of the People of *Great-Britain*."

I am, GENTLEMEN,

London

Your most obedient Servant,

Oct. 3 1767.

A FREEHOLDER.

NORFOLK Members who voted AGAINST
GENERAL WARRANTS.

Yarmouth. Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD WALPOLE,

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq;

Thetford. Rt. Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY,

AUBREY BEAUCLERK, Esq;

Lynn. Honourable HORATIO WALPOLE.

Norwich. HARBORD HARBORD, Esq;

The following ADVERTISEMENTS appeared in the
Norwich Mercury, the Saturday after the No-
mination Day.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the Honour of being nominated
at a *General Meeting* held this Day, as pro-
per Persons to represent the County of Norfolk
in the ensuing Parliament: We now take this pub-
lic

the Opportunity, 'till a more particular Application can be made, of requesting the Favour of your Votes and Interest at the next Election.

We are with the greatest
Respect and Regard

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged,

And faithful humble Servants,

Norwich,

ARMINE WODEHOUSE.

Oct. 8th 1767.

THOMAS de GREY.

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.*

HAVING been at a *General Meeting* of the principal Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders this Day, put in Nomination by the Majority, as proper Persons to represent this County in the next Parliament; we are sensible of the great Honour done us, and earnestly intreat the Favour of your Votes and Interest on the Day of Election.

And are your most obliged,

And obedient Servants,

Norwich,

EDWARD ASTLEY,

Oct. 8th 1767.

WENMAN COKE.

Mr. De GR—Y's *SPEECH Versified.*

N O T abash'd, nor afraid, does my Countenance show it?

No more shall my Actions, you'll presently know it,
I come here, I come here, as I did once before;

(Thanks under the Rose to my L—d and the Corps;)

To Ambition a Stranger, I fought nothing higher,

Than the dress of a Col'nel to blazon the 'Squire;

But

12 MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

But you sent me to have my Nose told in the House,
 No advantage to me! for I ne'er got a Sous;
 Independent and free, I seek no private Ends,
 Take my Word, and my Honor, and those of
 my Friends;
 'Tis your Rights I've consulted, your Freedom
 and Fortune;
 If you think you're betray'd, let me go back to
 M-r-t-n:
 For the Plough and the Spade I'll with pleasure
 resign,
 A more turbulent Task in the Senate to shine:
 But mistake not my Meaning, tho' young at the
 Trade,
 You perceiv I have Parts, am not quickly dismay'd;
 Your Lords and your Knights are meer Bugbears
 to me,
 'Tis your Voices I ask, let your Voices be free;
 And let me but hear you are strong in Alliance,
 My Banner I'll raise and go forth in Defiance.
 No Family Juntos I hope will affright ye,
 Tho' some were so scar'd, when I was made
 Knight t'ye;
 Indeed 'twas a Matter I'd nearly forgot,
 But it then serv'd my Purpose, and now it cannot;
 However I've learn'd in a prior Campaign,
 'Tis of use to inspire my Troops with Disdain
 At the Enemy's Force, and I'll venture to guess,
 If your Number's sufficient you shall have Success,
 To cut short my Speech, for I find my Voice
 falter,
 (Odzooks! one had need have the Lungs of a
 S-lt-r,
 To be heard from this Gallery up to the Altar,

Here

Here we're call'd to Account just like Boys sent
on Errands,

Why we join'd not in voting down *General Warrants*?

Hey! where is that impudent Son of a Libeller?

Dare he venture a drubbing? let'm listen while

I bellow;

Anonymous Liar! Son of Malice and Treason,

There take my Assertion,—you deserve not a

Reason.

I tell you I hate, I detest, I despise,

Gen'ral Warrants as much as a *Gen'ral Excise*;

And so we do all Fellow C—m—ons and P—rs,

Tho' we seem to be quarrelling up to the Ears;

Nay the Lawyers themselves, sure they can't be
mistaken,

For they're all of one Mind, from *N—rt—n* to *B—c—n*,

To pronounce them illegal, but prithee discern,

('Tis a Matter to us of no little Concern;)

Tho' you are a quiet respectable People,

And pay the due Homage to State—and the Steeple,

Yet when turbulent Fellows obstruct the Career

Of a Minister's Wheels! is there nought they shall
fear?

Yes surely 'tis needful—expedient—pray scan it,

The Fence should be broke to crush *Wilkes* or an

Annet;

This dispensing with Laws is a delicate Power,

Let not the prophane such a morsel devour;

It was sadly abus'd in the reign of the *Stuarts*;

But may safely be trusted with us Whig and true
Hearts;

No ill can ensue to this blest Constitution,

From those who speak up for the great *Revolution*;

There's a Charm in the Word like a Church to a

Tory,

When *Ann* and *Sacheverell* were in their Glory:

Though

14 MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

Though our Principles change we keep up to
the Name,
And if all isn't well 'tis the Times are to blame;
But enough—let me hear your Huzzas in Alli-
ance,
I'll set up my Banner and bid them Defiance.

T W O L E T T E R S

FROM A CITIZEN of NORWICH

TO HIS FRIEND at LONDON,

Giving an Account of a Parish Meeting, held Octo-
ber 8, 1767; for the Choice of Officers for the Year
ensuing: Also of the Speeches of HURLO THRU-
MO, the Prize-Fighter and Churchwarden; and of
BULLET BLUNDER, the Steward of the Manor,
and Deputy Writing Master, with other curious
Anecdotes.

By Mr. No GHOST.

*Hi motus animorum, atque hæc Certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui Jactu composita quiescunt.* VIR.

LETTER I.

S I R,

AS you desired to hear something about the
Parish Meetings when they were over, agre-
able to your Request, I send you this.—O! the
mighty Power of Eloquence! I am just returned
from a Country Village, where to a numerous
Audience, an Hon. Gentleman, one who had ser-
ved too—in the Militia—Having with singular
Propriety enter'd upon the Subject of GENERAL
WARRANTS, explained them from a *Balcony*, with
a Perspicuity that struck us all into Amazement:

He

He handled General Warrants in a new Manner, as if he had been acquainted with them, and tossed them backwards and forwards with much secret Satisfaction to Himself for some Time, tho' by playing with them too long, they at the last indeed had like to have *stuck* to and *burnt* his Fingers. He told us, that the "Royal Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of Corn was as great a Stretch of Authority as a GENERAL WARRANT," and did in Fact attempt to draw a *Parallel* between them: Here indeed we began to think the Hon. Gentleman was about, what you *Londoners* call, *humming* us, being I dare say fully convinced in his own Opinion, that his Audience had not Penetration enough to distinguish between an Extension of the Royal Prerogative, at the *united Request* of the *whole Kingdom*; and a *wanton* Act of Power of an *arbitrary* and *over-bearing* Minister; an Extension called aloud for by the Distresses of an almost famished Nation, and implored by the Heart-affecting Cries of the Poor in every Place around us; for the Cries of the Poor were heard in all Parts, and happily at last by some auspicious Wind were wafted to the Throne: Then in Pity and Compassion to his suffering Subjects; a most GRACIOUS PRINCE, a Prince never so happy as when doing Good, exerted in this *single Instance only*, and that with the *Advice* of his PRIVY COUNCIL, a Power perhaps not strictly warranted by the Constitution, not strictly legal: But this Power was exerted to do what? Not like a GENERAL WARRANT to *distress*, but to RELIEVE: to give *Comfort* to his People, to *administer* to their *Necessities*: to send *Bread* into their Houses, not to *seize* them in their Houses: to *strengthen* their Persons, not to *imprison* their Persons: to
diffuse

diffuse the much wanted *Blessings* of *Peace* and *Plenty* amongst them. Here was indeed "State-Necessity, an exigency of Government" as the Hon. Gentleman expressed it (an Emergency that called for and *excused*) at the same time an Act of Power, perhaps not strictly constitutional; and yet it would be in some Measure ungrateful to call that salutary Act of Government by so odious a Name; an Act of Power indeed, but an Act of Power, meant to convey Relief, is equally an Act of royal *Tenderness* as of royal *Authority*.

SHALL it be called *unconstitutional* in a Prince TO SAVE HIS PEOPLE, to hear their Cries and listen to them?

BUT is there any Comparison to be made, can any *Parallel* be fairly drawn between this, ever to be vindicated, Stretch of Authority, called for by approaching *Famine*, and justified by *Necessity*; can there be any Parallel drawn between this and a *General Warrant*? where by unconstitutional, illegal, and arbitrary Power, a Subject, nay a REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT is seized in his own House; dragged out of his own House, and imprisoned in the Tower of London as a Rebel; a Scotch Rebel; as guilty, or accused at least of HIGH TREASON; all his most *secret* Papers rifled, and his whole Family thrown into Confusion; and seized too in his own House by Authority of a Warrant in which he is not so much as *named*? What had he done? what flagrant Act against the State had he committed that called for such unprecedented, unconstitutional Severity? What Exigency of Government demanded these Steps of uncommon Violence? Why he was *suspected* of writing a Paper, which Paper might be

be a *Libel*; and if it was proved to be so, and he the *Author* of it, a Jury would find him guilty, and he would then be punished for it as the *Author of a Libel*. Heavens! can we endure with Patience to be told, that an Offence like this called for an Exertion of *unconstitutional* Authority, and that Exertion to be compared with an Act of *Royal* Power, more properly filed, an Act of R—— Compassion and Indulgence? Is the R—— Arm stretched out beyond its ordinary Reach? It is then to deal out more than ordinary Comfort and Relief.

SURELY the Difference is wide between the Acts; one being, as observed before, an Act of real State Necessity; upon an unexpected Emergency; the other a wanton Act of Power, called for by no Necessity whatever, justified by no Exigency, and put in Execution merely to please and gratify the mere wanton Caprice of a proud ambitious and designing Minister. I am therefore of Opinion, that the Hon. Gentleman was *making Game* of us, as they say in Ireland, and inwardly laughing at our *Credulity*; but let me tell the Hon. Gentleman, that tho' I am an Englishman, and believe that a *Man* may jump into a *Quart Bottle*, and sing a *Song* within it; yet I do declare against this Doctrine, affirm there is no Similitude between the Facts, between the Cases put, and won't believe there is: No, I won't, tho' all the Militia Officers in Great Britain were to support it, and with their favourite General at their Head (to use his own *patriotic* Expression) were armed "to cram it down our Throats."

THE Hon. Gentleman was likewise pleased to speak of a Paper just published upon the Subject
C of

of GENERAL WARRANTS, and called it, false, malicious, and seditious; I expected he would have added *treasonable* and *traiterous* too, and then with the Help of a GENERAL WARRANT he might have taken up the whole Company, no bad Method; had he been a *Candidate* any where, of preventing their *opposing* him on the Day of Election; but as it happen'd, this Paper was *not* false, it was *not* malicious, it was *not* seditious. *False* it was not, because it contained nothing but *Truth*, undeniable, *uncontroverted* Truth: It set forth, "that there was a certain *obnoxious* Person, who had brought Confusion into this Kingdom and much Disturbance, and to whose *over-ruling* Influence, most, if not all, our present Evils and Distractions are principally owing:" Will any Man deny this? Is there *any* Man of *any* Party hardy enough to contest it? If not, the Paper alluded to was not false, nor entitled to so illiberal a Description: *Malicious* it was not, because it attacked Measures almost universally condemned: *Seditious* it was not, because the Peace of the *Killage* was not broke in upon or disturbed by it; the *Village* had already been addressed by a neighbouring Gentleman, who had a mind to sit in the *Church-wardens* Chair, in the room of the Hon. Gentleman who was speaking to us, and who it was believ'd by most Folks present would make as good a Figure in it as himself; tho' may be, he might not appear with so *martial* a Grace at the Head of a *Battalion* of the *Formidables*, being no Soldier: This Paper could therefore *not* be *seditious* in the Gentleman's *own* Sense of the Word.

THE Hon. Gentleman, to do him Justice, had a pretty *engaging* way of speaking; "His *hurling*
Defiance

Defiance in the Face of his Opponents, his erecting his Standard, &c." was *infinitely pleasing*; it was military too, the Terms of a gallant Soldier, who is never backward to hurl Defiance against all his Enemies whatever.

THE Hon. Gentleman told us, there was not a Man in "the Kingdom who did not know that GENERAL WARRANTS were ILLEGAL" but he forgot that there were Two HUNDRED and THIRTY FOUR met at a Public House, who would not tell us so; now that is extraordinary, if they were all of *one mind*, that they would not say so, but appointed a Day FOUR MONTHS afterwards to do it in, when we all knew not a Man of them could be there, and when they all knew that the *Public House* would not be open that Day.

THE Hon. Gentleman finished his long Harangue, and seem'd mighty well pleased with himself; for my own Part, as I said before, I believed he was in Jest, and selling us a Bargain; I was the more inclin'd to think so upon observing that soon after he had concluded, another Hon. Gentleman, one of his Acquaintance, and apparently of the same Kidney, got up the Balcony and address'd us likewise: this Gentleman went on for some Time pretty well, and in the *old strain*, but at last like Sir Francis Wronghead, he unluckily happen'd to cry *AYE* when he shou'd have cry'd *No*, which producing a general Hiss from the Company, did in some little Measure indeed disconcert him and check the Torrent of his Elocution; however, he like another great Man, before him, a Speaker too almost equal in Abilities to himself, still preserved an *unembarrassed Countenance*. This confirm'd me altogether in my opinion, that the for-

mer Gentleman had never been in *earnest* during the whole Time he was speaking to us, and he was therefore very properly seconded by this other brilliant Casuist.

Arcades ambo

Et cantare Pares et respondere parati.

ON running over in my Mind these two *most excellent* Speeches, I asked myself on my way Home, what *Knowledge* I had gained by this Day's Attendance? and after much Deliberation I found I had gained something, and was in one Respect a little more enlightened: — The two learned Gentlemen had fully convinced me of the Truth of the following Position: viz.

“THAT the Man who *speaks* in favor of *General Warrants*, would, if *Opportunity* offer'd, *vote* in favor of them.”

I am, SIR,

NORWICH.

O^{*c*}. 8th. 1767.

Your most obedient Servant,

A CITIZEN.

P. S. THERE was a 'Squire COKE amongst us who said, “He had been at the *Public House* and *voted* against *General Warrants*,” and there was another 'Squire, 'Squire ASTLEY, tho' some Folks called him Sir EDWARD, and said he was a Knight, and he said, “He wished he had been at the *Public House* at the Time, and he would have voted against *General Warrants* too,” and they both declared “they had acted and would always act upon *Revolution Principles*,” the only Principles that can save this Country: upon which we all agreed they were two honest Country Gentlemen, and we would go to the *White-Swan Alehouse*, and drink their *Healths*; so we left the two *Orators* in full Possession

Possession of the *Balcony* and their *own Speeches*, and being assembled at the Swan, filled all round a Half Pint Horn of *Stingo*, drinking with three Huzzas,

ASTLEY and COKE for Ever!

Prosperity to *Holkham* and *Melton*!

The Friends of *Liberty*, and no *General Warrants*.

God preserve the KING and the CONSTITUTION.

LETTER II.

S I R,

AS I could not finish my other Letter to you before the Post went out, I shall resume the Subject now. There was another 'Squire in the Balcony and some said he was a *Knight* too, a venerable *old Gentleman*, that talked much of his "faithful Services for thirty Years past as Overseer of the Parish," just as we had been told by another old Gentleman, and he was a Knight too at a *Village*, a little farther off; but no Body could recollect any great matter of Good that either of them had done all the while, either to the Poor or any body else; and they had *both* voted alike at the *Public House* for *General Warrants*: However in respect to his Age, we wish'd him a *good Journey Home*. This Kindness (which visibly appear'd to be the Sense of the whole Assembly) we thought would have pleased him, but the old Gentleman, to our great Surprise, flew into a great Passion, fell a *kicking* and *cussing*, and beating his *poor Bosom*, (which seemingly wanted a *better Constitution* to support it) called out, "Gentlemen, I am as young as any Man in Company;" which he repeated so often and so fast, that we were apprehensive for him
least

least he should injure his Lungs somewhat; he looked amazingly like a Patient just come out from the *old Woman's* at *Battersea*, after having been cut for the *Simples*; that Operation being most commonly attended with a wonderful Effect upon the nervous System, and frequently putting the whole Body into a *Frustration*.

WE all pitied him very much, and were standing and lamenting his Condition, when a Gentleman in a *red Coat* with a Piece of *Crape* about his Arm, said to us, "Come, Gentlemen, come away; your Presence only affects him the stronger; he was a very good Man once, and every Body loved him, but you see he has *outlived* himself a little: a common Occurrence to which all Mankind are subject, the very best amongst us; 'tis the Frailty of human Nature. The great Duke of *Marlborough*, the Terror of the French Nation, and whose very Name frightens their Children to this Hour, in the latter Days of his Life was used to cry like an Infant: Why then should it be extraordinary in an old Overseer in a Country Parish? Years will have their Effect, Gentlemen". Upon this we all retired from him, sincerely pitying his Condition, and unanimously wishing him well at *Home*, as it plainly appear'd he could not possibly be of any sort of Use or Service to the *Parish* any longer.

THE first Symptoms that appear'd of this poor old Gentleman's being worn out and going into Decay, were his frequent Visits at *Caricatura Hall*, where all on a sudden he took a strange Turn and Fancy to study *Painting*, and was observed to gaze with uncommon Delight, and sometimes Transport, on the many excellent Drawings with which
that

that Place abounded, all of them taken from the *Life*, and *highly* finished: He would stand *pulling his Cheek*, twirling his Head by the Hour together, and if any Friend came into the Room, was sure to be very civil at the Time, and to *loll* out his Tongue the Moment he was out of it, and often as soon as his Back was turned, especially if there was another Person in Company: in short, he was so great a Proficient and so strongly imbibed the *true Caricatura* Spirit, that he was often mistaken for the *Master* of the House himself, universally acknowledged to be the compleatest and most perfect *Caricatura* of a Man of Quality in England. The County of *Dereham* were the first People that perceived this great Alteration in their old Friend, and gave him frequent Hints that his strong Attachment to *Caricatura Works* would do him no good, but might probably turn his Head: He paid no Regard to their friendly Admonitions, nor would the Election of his Acquaintance the *Coroner* open his Eyes: He was totally absorbed and swallowed up in *mixing of Colours*, and the County of *Dereham* seeing it was *too late in Life* to expect any favorable Change in him, with much Concern for their old Neighbour, and much greater for the younger Part of his Family, all of whom were very amiable Men, were obliged to give him up. It is thought by many he will speedily retired to *Caricatura Hall*, with an Intent to end his Days there, and in the mean time Time to employ the remaining Years of his Life in taking Drawings of all his particular good Friends who so cordially joined with him in the support of GENERAL WARRANTS. It is also expected the *Master* of the House will not be backward to aid
and

and assist him in these grateful and agreeable Amusements, and will probably finish the whole by drawing a full Length of the old Gentleman himself, for the future Entertainment of his Company; and to preserve the Memory of a Man who was so very sensible; and so kind and uncommon a Friend as to give up his own Importance, and to become no-body for him, and all for the Sake of a scarlet Coat turn'd up with black (the favourite Colour of his Leader) which never sat easy, and for the very great Honor of dancing the *Norfolk Jig* after him in half the Towns in England. Oh! the Honor! of dancing at the Heels of such a Prodigy of true Nobility! Envy alone can say that his Friend the Painter, is one who never in his whole Life cared a Sixpence for any Body but himself!

THE only Circumstance that remained in favor of the poor old Gentleman, and which was some little Proof of his not being altogether out of his Senses was his very grateful Regard to the *Melton* Family, which he expressed as strongly and as warmly upon this Occasion as he did at the last Election of a Churchwarden for this Parish.

It was observable that a writing Master belonging to a neighbouring Parish, one Mr. QUORUM PORCUS, who was in the Room, and was expected to get up the BALCONY, never said a Word, and upon asking the Reason, we were told that he had been at the PUBLIC HOUSE also on the famous February 17th, 1764, and had voted for GENERAL WARRANTS, and therefore chose to say nothing for fear they should call a Meeting at his Parish too, which it was thought would be no ways favorable to him. Some body happening to call out, no GENERAL WARRANTS! close
by

by him, he gave such a Jump, that it was believed if he had been in the *Balcony*, he would have tumbled over the Rails amongst the Populace, and they were not in a Humour to have been very civil to him. It was remarkable he hung his Ears and looked very pale during the whole *Parish Meeting*.

Hos diri conicia Fasti.

*Mens habet attonitos et surdo Verbere coedit
Occultum quatiente animo tortore Flagellum.*

Juv. Sat. 13.

Not sharp Revenge, nor Hell itself can find,

A fiercer Torment than a *guilty Mind*;

Which Day and Night doth dreadfully accuse,

Condemns the Wretch, and still the Charge *renews*.

Creeche's Juvenal, Sat. 13.

CLOSE by him stood old SIR JOHN *Quicksilver* of the *Cockpit*, who lived in a Village a little farther off, as just now mentioned, and where Mr. QUORUM PORCUS had formerly been Churchwarden: He was not called of the *Cockpit* from any Inclination he had ever shewn to fighting of Cocks, an expensive Diversion, and Expence of all Kinds he hated: but from his belonging to a Club *near the Cockpit*, where he and three or four others used to meet two or three times a Week, and had a *snug* Room to themselves, where they sat and settled Accounts, and cast up Figures for the Parish, at the Sign of the *Cyder Barrel* and *Crape*, and for which they were paid thirteen pence half-penny Farthing a Week: Sir John did pretty well here for some time, but unluckily one Day rummaging rather too closely into the *Pack* of a *Scotch Pedlar*, the *Scotchman* *itched* to be at him, and in short, never ceased, till by Hook or by Crook he had persuaded the Landlord at the *Cyder Barrel* not to

D

let

let him into the *Club Room* again: ever since which he has been shuffling backwards and forwards in his own Town, where nobody cared to take any notice of him; so that he walked about in a disconsolate Manner with a Pocket full of GENERAL WARRANTS (being all that he had brought from the Club with him) which he could not dispose of, for not a Soul would take them at his Hands.

SIR *John* being a Knight of a very ancient and honorable Family, was called upon to give his Opinion also as to the Choice of Parish Officers, but like his old Friend Mr. QUORUM PORCUS, he found so much Difficulty in carrying on his own *General Warrant-Affairs* in a Village a little farther out in the Country, that with a Shrug peculiar to himself he declined the Offer. *Charles Lawless*, the *Exciseman*, a near Relation of Sir *John's*, was very desirous for him to harangue the Populace, "for, says he, I applaud and commend the Doctrine of GENERAL WARRANTS and the Exertion of every other Instance of arbitrary Power and delightful Oppression that can be thought of. Never Mind 'em, Uncle, I'll shew 'em the difference of it, and I ought to govern you in every Thing;" However the *Knight*, for a Wonder, did not just then seem to listen to Mr. *Lawless*, for it is his private Opinion (tho' he dares not say so publickly) that his Nephew's violent and headstrong Disposition has added greatly to the Confusion and Trouble he meets with in his own Village.

As soon as the *Orators* had all done speaking, Sir *John* was observed to take Mr. *Lawless* from the rest of the Crowd, and, it is said, asked him, "whether the Buffle in this Parish might not be of Service to him in his own?" "Why, says Mr. *Lawless*

Lawless, loud enough for many to hear (for the Thought greatly pleased him) to be sure it will embarrass those Fellows that talk of their Principles and their Honor, and such d——d Stuff; for my own Part I never think of such things, and who knows but Lord *Worthy* may espouse the two Gentlemen who spoke first for the Churchwarden's Chair in this Parish, and if so, I know they are both Friends to GENERAL WARRANTS, and then these high-flying *Liberty-Fellows*, if they go with his Lordship, must counter-act their pretended Principles, by opposing *General Warrant-Men* in one Place, and supporting them in another; this *may chance* to happen, and it is the only Resource we have left to lessen them in his Lordship's Opinion, who, by the bye, Uncle, pays neither me nor you any great Compliment in listening so much to them." As to that, replied the Knight, my Lord's Attention is more fixed upon carrying his own Churchwarden in our Parish, than I ever expected or hoped it would be, and nothing but some of your d——d headstrong Tricks could have prevented our continuing to deceive him as we used to do, and then the next *Bout* we might have had two Churchwardens of *our own choosing*." At this Mr. *Lawless* was going to *bounce* in his usual Manner, but for once he curbed the Fury of his Temper, and asked the Knight, "What he thought of his getting himself chose into the great Chair at the upper End of the old Family Hall in his Parish, and his being appointed *Teast-master* for the Year ensuing, at so critical a Juncture?" Why that, says the Knight, was a masterly Stroke I must confess, but how in God's Name could you prevail upon those very People to choose you, who to my Knowledge had

every one of them abused you in all Companies they came into, and indeed I am sorry to say it with some apparent Reason? How did you manage to bring the Matter about, and *cajole* them into it?" "Cajole! Why there, says Mr. Lawless, you shew your Ignorance, the more you beat a Spaniel the fonder he grows of you, and so I *lick'd* 'em heartily all round, and now they are ready to do any thing I bid 'em; that is *my* Method of treating those I call *my* Friends: I know how to spin their Heads.—*A God*, tho' after I had brought all Matters to bear, I had lik'd to have been *flung*, for a *God Yow!* *yow* know I had not been at Church since I *married*, and *yow* know no Man can sit in the great Chair without having gone to Church at least once in a Twelve Month, and so in Conformity to the Custom of the *Manor*, I for *your* Sake complied."—"Aye, replies the Knight, old Customs and Ceremonies must be observed and kept up,"—*Farce* and *Grimace* all! says *Charles*, and at this they both set up their usual Horse-Laugh, for religious Principles never took any deep Root in them: Well, come, says Mr. *Lawless*, our own Affairs require us to be very serious; what makes you so low spirited, like the old Overseer here, set crossing your Legs, and taking your Snuff as if you had actually lost the Day? Follow my Example, *hurl* *Defiance*, as the Hon. Gentleman did just now, (a brave spirited one I warrant him!) in the Teeth of all those who dare presume to oppose by Sovereign Will and Pleasure: The Power is now in *my own* Hands, and trust me I will use it." At this the Knight shook his Head, and departed from him rather in a melancholy Mood, and was over heard as he walked along to lament his unfortunate Situation, and to curse his ill Stars,
that

that so *able* a Head and so *turbulent* a Heart as Mr. Lawless possessed, should ever be joined together in the same Man; for Sir John's strong Connections obliged him to submit, as indeed was the Case of all Men who knew Mr. *Lawless*, or had any Dealings with him. The Knight was also very often forced to run of Errands for his Relation, and speak a good Word now and then for him to the *Supervisors*, especially when he kept the *old Subsidy* too long in Hand at Interest, and the Tradesmen wanted their Money.

IN the midst of this great Variety of droll and sensible People all hustled together, there was one truly amiable Character, and it was amazing with what Respect he was received by the whole Company: this was Lord WORTHY, a Man of Abilities and much beloved by all Ranks of People: He was also said to be in high Esteem with the KING, before whom he always carried the County *Quarter-Staff*.—Every Body was fond of him and courted him, but he hated all Ostentation and Shew, and the Pride he had was that of a Nobleman, the true Dignity of which no Man ever knew better how to support than himself: He loves to do good, but he cannot bear to be told of it, detesting all Flattery.

Quem male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus.

THE Company would fain have had him named *two Churchwardens* for the Year ensuing, but he with great Modesty declined it, saying, "Gentlemen, if you dont like your present Set of Officers, you must choose others; but don't squabble amongst yourselves, let every thing be carried on peaceably and like good Neighbours, and I shall be very well satisfied, for my own Part, with
whatever

whatever Choice the *Majority* of you shall make." They still pressed him, and 'twas wonderful to see that whatever Part of the Meeting he stood in, that was sure to be the most crowded; the whole Company was ready to follow him which way he turned. The old *Overseer* was sadly vexed that his Lordship would not name the *Churchwardens*, for he flatter'd himself he stood in his good Graces, and insinuated that he had lately seen him at *Caricatura* Hall, with his Friend the *Painter*; but a Gentleman standing by contradicted it, and aver'd, that the *Painter* had never been at *Caricatura* Hall, ever since it had been hung with *Black*: "Black! says another, aye Black enough with a Vengeance, the D——l Black it!"

QUI Color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo, cries, *Jack Robinson*, being all the Latin he knew in the Grammar Book: "It won't be white again as soon as you can cry *Jack Robinson*, replies a Sailor from *Wells*, I can tell you that now; however the *Painter* is gone over Sea in a Constable's Place, to get as much *Whiting* as he can, yet some Folks are of Opinion he'll come back as *black* as his House." I heard as how another Man of his Acquaintance should say to him before he set out, and who had been himself a *Constable* in the Country he is gone to: "My good Friend, says he, I was the first *Constable* that was ever *hissed out* of that Country, and you will be the first that was ever *hissed into* it;" and upon that the Sailor laughed heartily. *Jack Robinson* began to grow angry, and was going to say something to the honest Tar, in order to make a Figure in Sir John Quicksilver's Eye, his Neighbour, who happened to be standing by him, knowing also he was a *Crony* of the *Painters*: I thought

it

it was high Time to withdraw, as one Word was likely to beget another, and I hate all quarrelling and Abuse: however, if you have any Body in your great City in the Stile of *Hogarth*, send him down immediately, here are Characters sufficient to employ him for a Twelvemonth in drawing new Prints of the Times, and I will be answerable for his Success; in the mean Time I remain with great Truth, Sir,

NORWICH

October 10th, 1767.

Your most obedient Servant,

NO GHOST.

P. S. When you are disposed to be merry and have any *Norfolk Folks* amongst you at your *London Clubs*, let me recommend the following Stanza of a *New Song* to you, which is sung here with great Applause.

May GENERAL WARRANTS North Britons enslave,
And O! may they fetter each Time serving Knave,
But you, ye FREE SOULS, who for LIBERTY look,
Huzza! with loud Voices for ASTLEY and COKE.

SIR EDWARD ASTLEY and Mr. COKE, are Candidates upon REVOLUTION Principles, and what sort of Principles they are is well explained by the ingenious Author of the following Remarks:—"The Principles of that Revolution, by which WILLIAM the III. was placed upon the Throne of these Realms, were the most reasonable and righteous that could be adopted by a free and judicious People. They underwent the severest Scrutiny from Men of all Characters and Complexions. They were canvassed by Men of the clearest Hands, and readiest Pens in the Kingdom.

They

They stood the Test. And, in spite of every Cavil oppos'd to them from pretended Principles of Religion, plausible Deductions of political Logic, and elaborate Distortions of Law, approved themselves to the sensible, the candid, the virtuous, and the worthy of all Ranks and Degrees. And no Wonder, they were the Principles of common Equity, and common Sense; and were as clear and demonstrable to the Country Farmer as to the Lord Chancellor, or the Professor of Casuistry in our Universities.

PITY they were not exemplified in Practice with the same Spirit and Zeal with which they were at first espoused; and that they who thought themselves authorized by them to expel a tyrannical Subverter of their own Liberties, should not consider that their Fellow Subjects had a Right to have the same Principles pursued in the whole Course of the new Government, and their stipulated Rights and Privileges secured on the same Basis on which their Deliverance had been built."

No

N. B. ----- To avoid giving Offence, it is thought right not to give any *particular* Explications of the several Names in the two foregoing Letters; but at the same Time, that they may not be totally unintelligible to the Reader, it is thought necessary to tell him, that, HURLO THRUMBO is *supposed* to mean a Gentleman, who at a Meeting mention'd in the Introduction, *made a long and florid Speech in Justification of his Conduct, &c.* And the raper which he alluded to and call'd *false, malicious, &c.* is the first Letter in this Collection, *to the Gentlemen, Clergy, &c. of the County of Norfolk.*

The *venerable old Knight*, who spoke upon the same Subject, is imagin'd to be the Gentleman, who was joint *Officer* with HURLO THRUMBO, and who offer'd himself in Conjunction with him, as a Candidate upon the same Occasion.

The Latin Reader need not be told the English of *Porcus*, it is believ'd, therefore, he will easily discover the *real* Name of
that

N O R F O L K. 33
No GENERAL WARRANTS:

O R

ASTLEY and COKE for Ever.

To the Tune of--- "The Norfolk Freeholders, &c.

COME, all my good Friends who by *Freedom*
are charm'd,
Whose Hearts with the love of your Country are
warm'd :

Come fill up your glasses, let joy glad each look,
And drink to the Welfare of ASTLEY & COKE.
Come fill. &c.

- That Monster Oppression ! No longer we dread,
See *Liberty's* Self now exalts her fair Head !
Our wants and our Int'rests will ne'er be forsook,
When we have elected an ASTLEY & COKE.

No Tax shall unequally burden this Land,
E 'Gainst

that Gentleman.——And if the Reader can recollect or will en-
quire where Mr. *Porcus* was formerly a *Churchwarden*, he may
very soon find out the Personages couch'd under the Names of
Sir *John Quicksilver* and Mr. *Lawless*.

THE Gentleman who committed the unluckly Blunder of say-
ing *Aye*, when *No* would have been most proper, is said to be
a learned Counsellor of *Norwich*, who was present and spoke at
the above mentioned Meeting;—but who for many Reasons must
be *anonymous*.

THE Character of *Lord Worthy*, is thought to bear a very striking
Resemblance to a great Nobleman who ranks as the first Person
in this County.

THE Reader will find in this Collection, many Allusions to the
Norfolk Militia, which he will not understand, if he does not re-
collect what these Letters inform him viz. that *Hurlo Thrumbo*
and the *venerable old Knight* are both Officers in it.

THE *Public House*, *Scotch Pedlar*, *Cyder Barrel*, &c. &c. are
sufficiently obvious.

'Gainst which these free Britons, w'ont make a
bold Stand :

And *General Warrants*, they never will brook ;
So true are the Hearts of both A S T L E Y and
C O K E.

Wou'd you have your *Light Free*? no Tax on
your *Beer* ;

Wou'd you crush all vile Arts that make the *Corn*
dear ?

Away to the *Hustings*, and fill the *Poll-Book*
With hearty free Votes for an A S T L E Y and
C O K E.

May G E O R G E long reign over this fortunate Isle ;
May *Truth* guide his Councils ; may *Peace* on-
him smile ;

To aid this Event, we have all undertook ;
Whose Voices support both an A S T L E Y and
C O K E.

May *General Warrants* no Briton enslave ;
May they only fetter the Time serving Knave :
Then all ye *Free Souls*, who detest such a *Yoke*,
Huzza with loud Voices for A S T L E Y and
C O K E.

W O D E H O U S E and D E G R E Y.

TRUE-BLUES Tune.

I T is not very long,
Since I've heard of a Song,*
Which in N O R F O L K is now very current,
And, if Fame you'll believe,
Tho' sometimes she'll deceive,
It was made by that Wit, T-m-y D-r-nt.† For

* The Song of A—y and C—ke. † A Country Gentleman
warm in the Interest of A—y and C—ke.

For A——y and C——e,
 He puts on big look,
 And says that for *Lights** we shan't pay;
 But in faith, I must think
 They'll be for the Chink,
 If e'er it should fall in their Way.

'Gainst *De Grey* and Sir *Armine*
 The Song is quite charming,
 But to hear me one moment be willing:
 Pray was it not they
 Who but t'other Day
 Took off from the °Land Tax one Shilling?

De Grey how he spoke, §
 With a Heart firm as Oak!
 What Eloquence flow'd from his Tongue!
 While of *Ast—y* and *C—ke*,
 You might see by each look
 That at speaking they're both very young.

E 2

This

* The new Candidates promis'd if they had the good Fortune to obtain the Election, to do all in their Power to lessen the Burdens their fellow Subjects now labour under from Taxes, &c. particularly the very heavy one of *Window-Lights*.

° Alluding to their having voted for the Reduction of the *Land Tax*.—There is something singular and paradoxical in the Use made of this Circumstance, it being produc'd as an Argument *for* and *against* the same Party:—The Friends of *W—d—h—se* and *De G—y* us'd it, (as in this Instance) as a Recommendation of those Gentlemen; and the Friends of the new Candidates alledg'd it as a strong Argument against them; as they greatly blamed the Conduct of every Gentleman who voted, in Parliament to reduce a Tax, which affected Persons of Property only; and at the same Time pass'd by many other Articles which if reduc'd might have prov'd a considerable Alleviation to the Hardships that the industrious Workman and poor Artificer, unavoidably labour under in these Times of general Want and real Distress.

§ At the Nomination.

This famous Knight *A-l-y*,
 If people don't fast lie,
 Will fend by † *Pres*s Warrants to Sea.
 As soon as suspected,
 Before they're detected,
 Half the County, least Poachers they be.

Hear the Froward *B--h* Knight,*
 With Rancour and Spite,
 And of the Militia jealous,
 Cry out, 'I'll not vote
 'For one of that Coat,
 'Nor encourage such troublesome fellows.'

But the proud ‡ *Priest* of *Stow*,
 Stiff, solemn, and slow,
 What Judgment and Sense he display'd,
 When, that Discord might cease,
 And the County have Peace,
 Such Terms and Proposals he made.

§ *J-c-y B-x-on* so Wife
 To speak in vain tries,
 For tho' his Words came out so pat,

None

† Alluding to a Story told of that Gentleman having made too free a use of *Pres*s-Warrants, and of his having sent to Sea, by Virtue of one of them, a *Poacher* who too often took the Liberty of destroying his Game.—The Reader will do right to recollect this, as in the following Pages, he will more than once, meet with something relative to it.

* The *Knight* hinted at here, spoke at the Hall in Favour of the new Candidates, and declar'd as his Opinion, that *Militia Officers*, were for many Reasons, very improper Persons to represent so opulent and considerable a County in Parliament.

‡ A Reverend Gentleman that spoke on the Nomination Day in Favour of the same Gentlemen.

§ Another Gentleman in their Interest, who made a Speech in their Behalf, upon the same Occasion—and was observed to have a Paper in his Hat, which he held before him whilst he was speaking.

None commended his Head,
When they found that he read
From a Paper he held in his Hat.

Think too of *N—k S—y—e—an*,*
That bellowing wild Man,
With his Thanks, and his Gibe & his Jeer,
Let him rail at Sir *Armine*,
We still will be warm in
His Int'rest, and turn a deaf ear.

† Sir *W——m H——d*
As proud as a Lord
Step'd forth with his last dying Speech,
Had he taken my hint,
He'd have put it in Print,
And then 'twould have serv'd for my *Br-h*.

Now free *Britons* let's still,
Our large Glasses fill
With Confusion to those who withstood us;
And brisk put it round,
“ Health to those who are found,
Staunch Friends to *De Grey* & to *Wodehouse*.”

No P R E S S W A R R A N T S;

Or, *WODEHOUSE* and *DE GREY* for ever.‡

YE Sons of fair Freedom whose Votes are your
own,
Who scorn to be sway'd but by Merit alone,
With Joy, with glad Triumph, attend to my Lay,
Our Theme shall be *WODEHOUSE* and worthy *DE*
GREY. What

* A very warm Advocate for *A——y* and *C—ke*.

† A Gentleman that spoke likewise in Defence of the same Gentlemen.

‡ This, as well as the foregoing Song, appears plainly to be intended as an Answer, to the first of *Ast——y* and *C——ke*.

What a Noise, what a Tumult and Torrent of
Spite,

*Corn, General Warrants, Beer, Taxes, and Light !**
But why all this Buffle, Dear Poet, for nought,
Has Mug whisper'd *Porter at three-pence a Quart ?*

Who has no Hospitality? who in a Breath
By *Press Warrants* frightens poor Fellows to Death,
Tho' Sir EDWARD were Judge, yet a Wager I'd lay,
That it neither is WODEHOUSE, nor worthy DE
GREY.

Our Wants and our Interests will ne'er be forfook,
Thus you plead, my dear Brother, for ASTLEY
and COKE,

But what had you mention'd the Wine at the Ball,†
No Wine and bad Weather's the Devil and all !

Fair Words and fair Promises scatter'd along,
Are Baits that may catch a dull short-sighted
Throng;

But the Sons of fair Freedom, whose Votes are
their own,
Will be bias'd by Merit, and Merit alone.

If to Words of mere Art and false Colours you look,
Then haste to the Houses of ASTLEY and COKE;
But if Argument, Reason, and Merit will sway,
Then join us for WODEHOUSE and worthy DE
GREY.

The

* The chief Subjects of the Song to which this is an Answer.

† This is an Accusation of the former of those Gentlemen
betraying a want of Hospitality and Generosity, at a public As-
sembly, where some Strangers were present.

The following Advertisement appear'd in the NORWICH Mercury, on Saturday Oct. 21.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

ANONYMOUS PAPERS* having been artfully and ungenerously circulated, through the County, purporting that we voted for *General Warrants*: We hope no Attention will be paid to anonymous Writers, when put in Opposition to Declarations signed with our Names: we do therefore declare that no Question upon the Legality or illegality of *General Warrants* was ever moved in the House; we appeal to the Common Sense of every Gentleman, whether such a Question in a free Country could be debated, and we appeal to our Conduct, both private and public, whether we have ever betray'd any Opinions tending to support arbitrary Measures.

ARMINE WODEHOUSE.
THOMAS de GREY.

The following Answer to the foregoing Advertisement appear'd in the NORWICH Mercury on Saturday November the 7th.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of NORFOLK.

HAVING seen an Advertisement in the last *Norwich Mercury*, declaring that no Question about the Legality or Illegality of *General Warrants*

* The *anonymous Papers* alluded to in this Advertisement, the Reader scarce need to be told, are the foregoing ones in this Collection, that take such ample Notice of *General Warrants*, and their *Abettors*.

vants was ever moved in the House, and observing the same to be addressed to all the Freeholders; tho' I am not of an Estate equal to the Gentlemen subscribing it, yet being a Freeholder, and having as much Right to the invaluable Liberty of an ENGLISHMAN as the greatest: I shall beg Leave for the present, only to ask the following Questions.

Was there not on the 14th of Feb. 1764, a Resolution moved or proposed to the following Effect.—That a *General Warrant* for apprehending and seizing of the Authors, Printers and Publishers of a Seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is NOT WARRANTED BY LAW, and on the 17th. of the same Month, was not the Consideration thereof resumed, but postponed to that Day four Months?

WHETHER the above Resolutions were or were not moved or proposed, I submit. But surely to a person of Common-Sense, NOT WARRANTED BY LAW, and ILLEGAL are Synonymous and must have one and the same Meaning. If there be a Difference let it be explained? Otherwise I must conclude the Advertisement to be evasive.

A FREEHOLDER.

The following second Answer to the Advertisement of WODEHOUSE and DE GREY appear'd in the NORWICH Mercury, Nov. 14th.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

SIR ARMINE WODEHOUSE, and Mr. DE GREY, having declared by an Advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury* of Oct. 31st. 'That no Question

tion upon the Legality or Illegality of *General Warrants* was ever moved in the *House*, appealing at the same Time to the common Sense of every Gentleman, whether such a Question in a *Free Country* could be debated, appealing also to their Conduct whether they have ever betray'd any Opinions tending to support arbitrary Measures, and asserting that they did not vote for *General Warrants*." I submit it to you *Gentlemen*, whether the above Honorable Advertisers may not with Propriety be called upon to answer the following Questions, and to answer them without Equivocation or nice Distinctions between the Words *Question* and *Revolution*, which I dare say they are above.

WHETHER a Question or Resolution was not moved in the *House* on Tuesday Feb 14th. 1764, drawn in these Terms, viz.?

"THAT a *General Warrant* for apprehending and seizing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of a seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not warranted by LAW.

WHETHER a Debate did not actually ensue, and a very long Debate ('till near Six o'clock in the Morning) upon that Resolution?

WHETHER on the Friday following (the famous February 14th.) after another very long Debate, a Vote did immediately pass by a Majority of *Fourteen* only to *postpone* the Consideration of *General Warrants*, and to adjourn the Debate to that Day *four Months*?

WHETHER Sir *Armine Wodehouse* (for Mr. De Grey was not then in the *House*) was not one of those, who on Feb. 17, 1764, composed the Majority of

F.

Fourteen

Fourteen, and was a *Postponer* on that interesting Occasion to the Public, that Day of Trial for the *Liberties of Englishmen*?

WHETHER your late M—mb—r (Lord T—), in whose Room Mr. *De Grey* was elected, and in whose Interest he is at present known to stand, was not a *Postponer* also on the same important Day? Or was absent from the *House*?

If these Questions are answered by the honourable Gentlemen in the affirmative, (and they will certainly deny them if they can) I also in that Case will appeal to the common Sense of every Gentleman in the County.

WHETHER the above Question was not a Question upon the *Legality* or *Illegality* of *General Warrants*?

WHETHER the Question could have been debated at all, if it had *not* been *moved*?

WHETHER if a long Debate did actually ensue, and twice the same Week, upon the above Question in the *House*, such a Question could not be debated in a *free Country*?

WHETHER if *General Warrants* had been declared by the *House* to be *legal*, this Country would have been long entitled to the Appellation of a *free Country*.

WHETHER a Person who voted to *postpone* the Consideration of *General Warrants*, when the *Liberty* of the *Subject* lay at Stake, and had been grossly violated by these *General Warrants*, shewed an Inclination “to support arbitrary Measures,” or not? Or *betrayed any Opinion attending to support them*, or not?

THE

THE Honourable Gentlemen complain of *anonymous* Papers: If such Papers assert Falshoods, they have Reason to complain; but even then; have they not their Remedy at Hand? They can contradict and confute them. If they are false, the Freeholders of this, or any other County, have a Right to know the *Truth* from any Hand, or thro' any Channel whatever.

It is immaterial to the Public, whether the Author of this Advertisement or any other Paper sets his Name to it: Does it contain *Truth*? can you dispute and controvert the Facts asserted? If you cannot, “*Facts* can support nothing but *Truth*, and can expose nothing but *Falshood*.”

Of what *real* Consequence is the Name of the Writer?

I am,

Gentlemen,

With great Respect,

NORWICH,
Nov. 2d, 1767.

Your most obedient, Servant,
A FREEHOLDER.

The following Reply of Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr De Grey—appear'd in the Norwich Paper Nov. 14th. and 21st.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of NORFOLK.

AS an Advertisement signed by us on Oct. the 31st. has not been rightly understood, we think it necessary to say, that whatever Questions might be proposed on the 14th of February, 1764, the Legality or Illegality of *General Warrants* was not the Point in Debate on that Day; it was

thought

thought that this would be more regularly determined in the Courts of Law where it was then depending, and where only in our Opinion it would be properly decided, but as nothing is farther from our Design than to mislead any well meaning Freeholder by doubtful Expressions; we hope the following Words are sufficiently explicit.

“It is now and always has been our constant and firm Opinion, that no Justice of Peace, Secretary of State, or any other Magistrate, can in any case whatever make use of *General Warrants*, they being fundamentally, and constitutionally illegal; nor have we ever heard of any Member in either House of Parliament, who has been so much an Enemy to his Country, as to support Measures so unjustifiable in themselves, and so destructive to our Laws and Liberties.”

WE acknowledge ourselves accountable to our Constituents for every Part of our Parliamentary Conduct, and are always willing to give them information to the best of our Abilities; but it must not be supposed for the future, we shall enter into critical Altercations, or reply to every artful Writer, who may shelter himself under the Title of a *Norfolk Freeholder*.

ARMINE WODEHOUSE.

THOMAS de GREY.

The

The following Letter appeared in the Norwich Paper, Nov. 21. as a conclusive Answer to the Advertisements of W——e and De G——y.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

SIR ARMINE WODEHOUSE, and Mr. DE GREY, having subscribed their Names to a *second Advertisement*, still asserting “ that *whatever* the Question was, that might be proposed on the 14th of February, 1764, the *Legality* or *Illegality* of *General Warrants* was *not the Point* in Debate on that Day.” I must submit it to you *Gentlemen*, whether the Words *warranted by Law* and *illegal* do or do not mean *one* and the same Thing?

IF the Hon. Gentlemen *cannot answer* the Questions put to them in the two Advertisements sign’d a *Freeholder*, and if they have erred in signing a Paper they cannot defend; let them acknowledge *that Error*, and drop that Paper, (as they seem to *hint* they will) never let them persist in attempting to vindicate an Assertion manifestly contradicted by the printed Votes of the *House of Commons* itself, which any Gentleman may see, who pleases to turn to the printed Votes of April 22d, 1766.

The Honourable Gentlemen assert, that the *Legality* or *Illegality* was not debated, because “ it was thought that this Point would be more regularly determined in the *Courts of Law* where it was *then* depending.” I beg leave in answer to remind them, that the Question of *General Warrants* has never been *directly* before the Courts of Law to *this very Hour*; and that the present very great and upright

upright *Chancellor*, when presiding in the Common Pleas, had, in the Case of Mr. *Wood* (not the Validity of General Warrants) declared his Opinion from the Bench, to be “that they were *unconstitutional, illegal, and absolutely void, above two Months before the House of Commons took the Affair into Consideration or Debate.*”

The Case of Mr. *Wood* was tried in Westminster Hall, Dec. 6, 1763. The Question of *General Warrants*, was *first* moved and debated in the House of Commons Feb. 14, 1764.

THE Hon. Gentlemen, express themselves in this their *new* Advertisement, by the Term, “*Whatever the Question was &c.*” They doubtless know *what* the Question was; why do they not *speak out* and tell us *what* it was? Why, the Reason, Gentlemen, is this, they dare not publish the Question in the Terms *as it was moved*, because when they acknowledge in the *same* Paper, and under their *own Hands*, that the Words *warranted by Law* make up a Part of the Question proposed, and then assert that in the *same* Question, the *Legality or Illegality* was *not in Debate*, it would be so gross and glaring an Insult upon the Understandings and Common Sense of their *Constituents*, as could not fail to destroy their *future Credit* in all Appeals to the Public.

WHAT avails it the Hon. Gentlemen that they *now* declare, “it has always been their Opinion that *General Warrants* were *fundamentally and constitutionally illegal?*” If they *always* were of that Opinion, why did not Sir *Armine Wodehouse* vote *against* them on February 17, 1764? And why did Mr. *De Grey* attempt to vindicate them on October 8, 1767?

The

THE Hon. Gentlemen declare, " That they never heard of any M——r who has been so much an *Enemy* to his *Country*, as to support Measures so *unjustifiable* in themselves, and so *destructive* to our *Laws* and *Liberties*;" Did they never hear of *Two Hundred and Thirty-Four* M——rs who voted on Feb. 17, 1764, to adjourn the Debate to that Day four Months? (*viz. to a Day when the House would not be sitting.*) And did they never hear of *Two Hundred and Twenty* M——rs who voted *against* it? I am glad however to find that they acknowledge, " That those M——rs who did support Measures so *unjustifiable* in themselves, were *Enemies* to their *Country*." The Question, Gentlemen, is then reduced to this single Point, and must be left to your impartial Determination, (*viz.*)

" Who were the *real Friends* or the *real Enemies* to their *Country* on that Day Feb. 17, 1764? The *Majority* who voted to *postpone* (*'till after the Session would be over*) The Decision of a Question of such vast Importance to the *Liberty* of every *Englishman*; or the *Minority* who voted *against postponing* it, and who voted to bring an *immediate Declaration* of the House, *Declaring*

General Warrants to be illegal?

THE Gentlemen do me and other Advertisers, the *Honor* to distinguish us by the Title of " *artful Writers*." We shall be glad to submit to the Freeholders of this great County, to whom that Title of *Honor* with most Property belongs: To those who write upon *Facts*, and state *Facts only*; or to those whose Publications and Answers are all built upon *Evasion*, *Quirk*, *Quible*, and *Misrepresentation*. The

THE Gentlemen declare also. "That they shall not *reply* to every artful Writer who shelters himself under the Title of a *Norfolk Freeholder*;" We know they are not apt to be too *condescending*: The Hon. Gentlemen however, may be assured, that the Author of this Advertisement opposes them out of no *personal Pique*, and their private Characters he honors: He opposes them on this public Principle, viz.

The one for *voting* in Favor of *General Warrants*; the other for *speaking* in Favor of them, and that at a Time, when he was supposed to be speaking to the whole COUNTY.

I am,

Gentlemen, with great Respect,

NORWICH, Your most obedient Servant,

Nov. 21st 1767.

A FREEHOLDER.

About this Time (the middle of November) appear'd in the public Papers several Advertisements, representing the Success the different Parties had met with in their Canvass at the various Towns and Villages in the County. — But they are thought too insignificant to insert here.

RA — M

* R — NH — M in the DUMPS:

O R,

A QUO WARRANTO against the CONSTITUTION.

ONE Morning early Sir || ARM — e went
To R — NH — M in great Sorrow,
Some Folks relate 'twas with Intent

To bid the Peer good Morrow;
When at the Door a § TALL BOY stood
All dres'd in Buff and Black, Sir,
Who stop'd him short, and said, *Sir Knight*,
As you came you may go back, Sir.

Fol de rol lol, &c.

"I know thee well, the Knight replied,
A COLONEL — So am I, Sir,
And with your leave, good Colonel *Bluff*,
I must and will pass by, Sir:"

"O! no, O! no! the Colonel he said,
Tho' I am the GREAT DE G — Y, Sir,
My Lord sees none but Pimps and Fools
And ‡ J — mmy J — n — s to Day, Sir."

G

While

* R — YN — M is the Seat of a noble L — d in the County of N — rf — k, who a few Years ago, when a Commoner, had the Honor of representing that County in Parliament, and who, in a Paper, which the Reader cannot have forgotten, was hinted at under the Name of the *Painter*.

|| A *venerable K — t*, whose Name has occur'd more than once in this Collection; and who also in the Paper alluded to in the foregoing Note, was taken Notice of, and said to be an intimate Friend of the *Painter's*, and to bear a very great Esteem for him.

§ The *personal* Description here given of this Person, together with the Assistance of a few *capital* Letters in the sixth Line of the second Verse, will, it is thought, very easily discover him to the Reader.

‡ A Gentleman of the *Faculty* well known at his L — dsh — p's.

While thus the Heroes parlying stood,
 Flew ope a Door, and Lo! Sir
 The first came *J—mmy J—n—s*, and next
 The Pimps all in a Row, Sir;
 My Lord he bow'd, My Lord he scrap'd,
 My Lord he pull'd his Cheek, Sir,
 And twirling his Head and Neck about,
 He thus vouchsafed to speak Sir.

“O woe is me! Alack! a Day!

“Poor *C—RLY is no more, Sir,

“And I alas! am no body now,

“Who was but little before, Sir;

“Sir A—e you and you De G—y

“And on you, *J—mmy J—n—s* I call, Sir,

“O! weep with me, O! weep — for why?

“Lord B—Kl—GH—M fees me fall, Sir.

“What! tho' I am scampering over Sea,

§ “Chief Constable to the K—g, Sir,

My Ears will morning, noon, and night,

“With COKE and ASTLEY ring, Sir;

“I'm cut to the Brain, Stand off! Stand off!

“For I am mad outright, Sir,

“Of GENERAL WARRANTS I think all day,

“And I dream of Lord B—E all night, Sir.

“Much injur'd Shade of L—E—ST—R fee!

“Thy full revenge is taken,

“From

* An *honorable* Gentleman lately deceas'd, who fill'd a very important Place under the Government, had a Seat in the House of Commons for many Years, and signaliz'd himself in it very often by his Eloquence: — he bore the same Name and was a near Relation to this noble L—d.

§ About the Time of the Publication of this Song his L—d^{ship} was preparing to go over to I—el—d, in a very high and public Character.

- “From *Lutterell* and from *Albermarle*
 “I scarcely saved my Bacon;
 “And now Sir EDWARD, gallant Knight,
 “Is hitting me hard Knocks, Sir,
 “O what the Devil had I to do
 With Sir EDWARD and his Fox, Sir?
 “Come Justice *R—h, come aid me now
 “His fury for to check, Sir,
 “Bring all our *Sons of Terror* down,
 “O!—bring ’em from §QU—B—C, Sir,
 “QU—B—C! harsh sound! It tortures me,
 “WOLFE put me on the Flanks, Sir,
 “When *Murray* stood where I should have been
 “In Front of all the Ranks, Sir. Where’s

* A N—r—f—k Justice of the Peace, nearly connected with his L—d—b—p.

§ The Reader should recollect here, that this Nob—em—n held a very high *military* Post in the late War, and was at the Siege of the Place mentioned in this Verse. — N. B. A few Weeks after this Song made its Appearance, there was published a Vindication of his L—d—b—p’s *military* Character, especially as to his Behavior at the Place taken Notice of here; proving that his Conduct as a *Soldier* was in every Respect unexceptionable, that he was truly courageous, manly and resolute, and that he had every Qualification necessary to form a *British General*; it was sign’d by a Person, who was actually present at Q—b—c, in the Capacity of an Officer, and who, consequently, from being an *ocular Witness* of his L—d—b—p’s Behavior, was a very proper Person to deliver his Sentiments concerning it. — This it was thought right to mention, in Justice to the Person it concerns; the whole of the Paper would have had a Place here, but its being merely *personal*, and at the same Time foreign to the Subject of which this Book is solely composed, (though intended as an Answer to Part of this Song) was believed a sufficient Reason for the Omission of it.—The Reader may, however, see

“Where’s *BAC—N? Here! Where’s *T—R—
N—R? Here!

“All right good men and true, Sir,

“Pluck out the §Orange from your Hats;

“And slip in the §Plaide and §Blue, Sir;

“NORWICH shall storm, and LYNN shall rant

“And roar for the CONSTITUTION,

“We’ll drink Lord B—E upon our Knees

“And D—n the REVOLUTION.

“Cheer up, my *militia* Bully Bucks!

“Look big! and never fear them;

“For what can C—E and A—TL—Y do

“When we have the *County of Dereham*?

So saying he kiss’d the †W—RH—M Knight,

And BAC—N and De G—Y, Sir,

And off they went quite happy all,

And sure to win the Day, Sir.

The

see it, if he refer to the *N—w—b M—ry* for Jan. 2nd 1768.
— An Answer to it, sign’d *Americanus*, was sent to the Printer to be inserted in his Paper the Saturday following, which, notwithstanding it was acknowledged to bear the Marks of Authenticity, and seemed to be the Production of a masterly Pen, it was thought prudent to omit, as being imagin’d too delicate a Subject for a public Paper.

* The *capital* Letters at the Beginning of this Verse, are thought by many Persons to be intended for two *capital* Names in some Measure, synonymous with *Sir John Quicksilver* and *Mr. Porcus* in a former Paper.

§ The *Plaide* is said to compose a considerable Part of the Dress of a certain *Northern* People, who have, within these few Years been frequently taken *honorable* Notice of in the *political* World; *Blue* to be the favorite Color of the *T—ry* Party; — and *Orange* of the *Wh—gs*.

† The Seat of *Sir J—n Q—ck—lw—r*.

THE TRUE BRITON.

To the Tune of—"A Cobler there was," &c.

WHILST Merit and Interest by Turns hold
 the sway
 For ASTLEY and COKE, or for WODEHOUSE and
 'GREY;
 Ye true British Patriots my Verses attend,
 If, for once, the kind Muse will her influence
 lend. *Derry down, &c.*

Let no venal Motives, engage your free Voice,
 Nor servile dependance, determine your Choice;
 But each honest True Briton who Liberty loves,
 Give his Vote and his Int'rest where Reason ap-
 proves.

Be the Men who receive so important a Trust
 Endu'd with sound Wisdom, be honest and just;
 May their Hearts with warm Zeal for their Coun-
 try's Cause
 With Judgement uphold, or repeal its old Laws.

Ye jovial Spirits who quaffing your Bowls,
 Who with Mirth and good Cheer are dilating
 your Souls;
 If no *Taxers* on *Beer* have your Voices bespoke,
 Lift under the Banners of ASTLEY and COKE.

Let a Health then to GEORGE, and each Mem-
 ber go round,
 With all loyal Toasts, let your Voices resound;
 And if in our Taxes they'll lighten our Yoke,
 We'll all join in Chorus for ASTLEY and COKE.

Measure

MEASURE for MEASURE,

To the Tune of the ARCHBP. of CANTERBURY.

HARK how sweet the merry Bells ring,
 The Trumpets sprightly founding!
 Let's join the Chorus Boys, and sing,
 These flowing Bowls surrounding:
 To *Wodehouse* and *De Grey* we'll raise
 The Song of Social Pleasure;
 The Honest will the Honest Praise;
 'Tis Measure still for Measure.

Let * *Du-r-nt* draw his feeble Pen
 All Verse to make a Jest on;
 Or draw his Sword of Lath, as when
 He drew on § *Is-c Pr-st-n*;
 Such harmless Heroes we despise;
 Their Rage but gives us Pleasure;
 Such Poets let his Patrons prize;
 'Tis Measure still for Measure.

But when debauch'd by merry † *Dick*,
 The Muse herself miscarried,
 We much deplor'd the naughty Trick,
 For *Dick* you know is married:

* The Author of the first Song that appear'd in favor of the new Candidates.

§ An Allusion to a ludicrous Story told of the above Person's having once encounter'd Mr. *Is-c P-st-n* with the above-mentioned Weapon.

† Mr. *R-b-d G-rd-r*, — the reputed Author of one of the foregoing Songs, and two Papers in Recommendation of *A-t-l-y* and *C-e*, and very severe against *General Warrants*.

O prithee *Dick*, no longer roam
 In search of foreign Pleasure;
 With Mistress *G——r* stay at home,
 She'll Measure give for Measure.

Let either † *Nick* the *Faction* join,
 From *Hell* or e'en from † *Snett'sham*;
 There needs no Conjuror to divine
 Our CANVASS fairly sweats 'em:
 Still let them wander to and fro,
 Since Discord is their Pleasure;
 Virtue to Vice is still a Foe;
 'Tis Measure still for Measure.

Then how must Pity swell the Breast,
 When Virtue's Friends forsake her;
 By **B-xt-n*, **M-rsh-m*, long carest,
 The Devil now may take her:
 But you, my Friends, the hapless Fair,
 Shall guard as countless Treasure;
 Protect her with your warmest care;
 She'll Measure yield for Measure.

Let CONCORD then a Wreath entwine
 Of every fragrant Flower,
 To Crown the rosy GOD of WINE,
 While we adore his POWER:
 To *Wodehouse* and *De Grey* we'll drink,
 While *Bacchus* pours his Treasure;
 Harmonious then your Glasses clink,
 In Measure still for Measure.

The

† In the Village of *S——m* lives Mr. *Nic-ol* : *St——n*;
 this is imagin'd a hint sufficient to enable the Reader to com-
 prehend the Wit contain'd in the two first Lines of this Verse.

* Two very powerful Supporters of *A——y* and *C——e*.

The following Letter address'd to Mr. CHASE, the Printer of the Norwich Mercury, appear'd in his Paper Nov. 7, 1767.

Mr. CHASE,

WE were present at the late General Meeting for this County, and approved the Nomination of Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE and Mr. DE GREY to represent the County again in the ensuing Parliament. We acknowledge our great surprize to see a public Declaration that at a General Meeting of the principal Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, *their Opponents* were put in Nomination *by the *Majority*, — and to see this Declaration still continue Weekly; and altho' our present worthy Members, from polite Considerations, may not think it necessary to contradict this Assertion, we will not from such Motives of delicacy be with-held from publishing the Truth. Some Difficulties from you and the other Printers to insert so long an Advertisement, have obliged us to curtail our List, and to publish it in two Parts.

The Noblemen, Clergy, and Gentlemen undernamed, (with many more) were present at the General Meeting for this County in Favour of both our present worthy Members, and afterwards dined with Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE and Mr. DE GREY at the King's Head or Maid's Head Taverns in Norwich; of which only about twelve at the most divide their Votes.

HERE

* The Reader should recollect here, that the Advertisement of *Asst—y* and *C—ke* informs the public that they were put in Nomination by a *Majority* of Gentlemen, &c.

HERE followed a List (call'd the *first Part*) of one Hundred and Eighty-Six truly respectable Names;—but as it was impossible to obtain a proper leave from all the Gentlemen to insert them here, and as the Sense and Connection of the Advertisement is not destroyed by omitting them, it was judged most prudent so to do:—If the Reader however, be desirous of seeing them, he may gratify that Curiosity, by referring to the Norwich Paper of the abovemention'd Date.

WE have here shewn sufficient Authority to call upon the Managers on the other Side, either to omit for the future the Assertion that their Friends were *nominated by the Majority*, or to publish the List of their Company at the General Meeting and Dinner, (which we know they have taken) and in case they can shew a better List than the above, we will then print the second Part of our respectable List; and on these Terms we appeal to the Public, whether the Opponents have pretence to say that they were nominated at the General Meeting *by the Majority*,

NORFOLK, We are Sir, Your's, &c.

31st Oct. 1767. FREEHOLDERS *in the*
Interest of the old MEMBERS.

No List, however, of Gentlemen, who supported the opposite Party, did appear, and the Inference which it was natural to draw from it, the Reader cannot. surely, be at any Loss for.

H

The

The following Advertisement appear'd in the same News-Paper on Saturday Nov. 21st 1767.

This is to give N O T I C E.

THAT the MAJORITY which was advertis'd last Week to be FOUND betwixt the *King's-Head* and *Maid's-Head* in NORWICH, is in Possession of two Gentlemen of Probity and Fortune, who ask neither Fee or Reward for their Discovery, but will keep this valuable Prize untill it can be restored to its own proper Owners: And whereas two very worthy good-natured Gentlemen, have in vain look'd for it, at the *White-Swan* and in every Market-Town in the County, they are requested to return quietly Home to their Families, as it is universally agreed they have no Turn for Mechanics, nor could they apply it to any use, if their Search had been attended with Success.
November, 18.

A N E W S O N G.

To the NORFOLK FREEHOLDERS.

YE Norfolk Freeholders, whose generous hearts
Detest all Disguise, and a faction's mean arts,
As you're proof against Bribes, shew your judgement and sense,
Nor be caught with mere jingle and idle pretence.

Let no insignificant censures affright,
Nor deter you from acting what's honest and right;
For our native King reigns, and to serve a good
King,

And serving our Country, is all the same thing.

What

What Licence and Anarchy threaten you know,
Your Property felt it some Twelve Months ago;
For believe me, what else to your Cost you may
prove,

We shall suffer below, when they riot above.

Be those then your Heroes, your Patriots those,
That in spite of Detraction, their Efforts oppose;
And for wise and just Rule, be the popular cry,
And if Liberty call, we'll for Liberty die.

Sir ARMINE's the Man the Philosopher fought,
The Man of good Purpose, unbubbled, unbought;
Firm and fast as his Oaks, so his Principles stand,
While Luxury levels the Pride of this Land.

Unmeaning Distinctions let no tie set on Foot;
What is loyal and sound can have no evil Root:
Sound and loyal alone be the watch Word to Day,
And with Hand and with Heart let us vote for
DE GREY.

A New S O N G.

Addressed to

Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, and WENMAN COKE, Esq;

Tune.—*The Women all tell me I'm false to my Lads.*

YE Sons of fair *Freedom*, assist a good Cause,
Defend from Oppression, your Rights and
your Laws;

Those Blessings so mighty, are Blessings divine,
And toast them each Night in a Bumper of Wine.

Chorus. Those Blessings, &c.

H 2

Despist

Despise all *Scotch-Tools*, who your Int'rest may
 crave,
They mean nothing else, but our Land to enslave;
 But here give your *Votes*, at sweet *Liberty's* Shrine,
 And wish them Success in a Bumper of Wine.

The Time-serving *Sycophants*, them don't believe,
 Their Boasting's all felish, they mean to deceive;
 But the Men of true *Honor*, with them you may
 join,
 And wish them Success, in a Bumper of Wine.

May the Men that we choose, give no Cause to
 complain,
 No Places nor Pensions their Characters stain;
 May Wisdom and Truth all their Maxims in-
 twine,
 And we give Applause, in a Bumper of Wine.

Remember *sam'd Wilkes*, who to *Exile* is sent;
 Black Rancour and Malice both join'd the Intent;
He suffers for *Freedom*; then let us combine,
 And wish him Redress, in a Bumper of Wine.

May *GEORGE* long reign over us, *Peace* on us
 smile,
 And *Plenty* proclaim our's her favourite Isle;
 May our *Senate* be *just*, and in *Liberty* shine,
 And we drink Applause, in a Bumper of Wine.

Britannia to guard, let it be all your Pride:
 And may she *triumphant* in *England* preside;
 May our *Trade* and our *Riches* with *Freedom* in-
 twine,
 And *Britons* huzza o'er full Bumpers of Wine.

Chorus. May our Trade, &c.
 The

The following L I N E S
Are humbly inscribed to the Independent *Electors*
in the County of N O R F O L K.

Tune, — "*Norfolk Freeholders,*" &c.

O F true *English Freedom* what have you to
boast?

Since the Right of your *Liberty's* tacitly lost!
Be rous'd from your Dulness, exert a due Care,
And for ASTLEY and COKE, like *Britons* declare,
Of *Freedom's* dire Fetters now break every Link,
And to *Liberty's* Cause, all chearfully drink:

C H O R U S.

Like free Men and true Men, now throw off the Yoke,
And Vote in the Interest of ASTLEY and COKE

In BESS the *Queen's* Days, as Fame hands it down,
No murmur'd there was against *Commons* or *Crown*,
Each Subject had *Freedom*, could *Liberty* prize,
And the brown Beer of England had then no Excise;
Your Rights then contest, and your *Freedom* de-
fend,

Nor *General Warrants* like Slaves e'er befriend.

The Time now draws near to support the true
Cause,

As of Yore, then, fair *Freedom* defend and your
Laws,

If *Liberty* please you, now make it your Choice,
And for ASTLEY and COKE unite with one Voice,
As *Englishmen* born, fair *Freedom* you merit,
And if ye be Slaves, 'tis for Want of due Spirit.

Banish *General Warrants*, and soon ye shall see
The *free* Sons of Britain be really free;
Most infamous Act against all working Bands,
Who their Country support by their lab'ring
Hands; To

To abolish such Acts, the *honest* forth bring,
To rule in the Senate, and aid our good King.

Now finish this Song, with a Glass and this Toast,
“*May none but the honest and wise rule the Roast;*”
We’ll drink to the *worthy*, the *just* and the *brave*,
Who’ll ne’er take a Pension this Land to enslave,
And first, then to ASTLEY who owns a *free* Mind,
And also to COKE who to *Freedom’s* inclin’d.

CHOR. *Like free Men, &c*

WODEHOUSE and DE GREY FOR EVER:

A N D

N^O P R E S S - W A R R A N T S H E R E .

Tune — “*Rule Britannia,*” &c.

W H I L E Virtue and true Merit shine
Conspicuous in the Eyes of all,
Shall their Possessors, Possessors e’er resign,
And from their Honors basely fall!

Chor. *Freeholders forbid it, forbid it and say,
Success to WODEHOUSE and DE GREY.*

For they, your Representatives,
By noblest Actions make you blest,
And for the Welfare, the Welfare of your Lives,
Will be of Patriots still the best.

Chor. *Huzza, then, Freeholders, Freeholders and say
Success to WODEHOUSE and DE GREY.*

In Parliament their Conduct’s known
To merit your supreme Respect;
Then should your Gratitude, your Gratitude be
shown,
And you again should them elect.

They

They ne'er will aim at Place or Gold,
 Nor e'en the Favours of a Court,
 All that they precious, they precious ever hold,
 Are means your Interest to support.

They Rank and Fortune soar above,
 And can Temptations Name defy,
 Such ever noble, ever noble Actions prove
 Them truest Friends to Liberty.

And though these worthy Men who hold,
 Your Rights and Liberties secure,
 And still to keep are, to keep are ever bold,
 The Blessings you esteem so pure,

Some arbitrary Men oppose,
 Oppressive *Pres*s Warrants who use,
 Who thence to poor Men, to poor Men are Foes,
 And English Freedom would abuse.

To crush their base Designs unite,
 And form your Numbers on the Day,
 And when *Pres*s-Warrants, *Pres*s-Warrants come
 in fight,
 Huzza for WODEHOUSE and DE GREY.

N O P R E S S W A R R A N T S.

B U T

WODEHOUSE and DE GREY for ever.

Tune.—*Ye Norfolk Freeholders, &c.*

YE NORFOLK Freeholders prepare and away;
 To the Election and vote for WODEHOUSE
 and 'GREY.

Whose

Whose Hearts are untainted, no Pension require,
But the good of their Country is all they desire;
Two such worthy Men are scarce to be found,
If you search the whole County or England a-
round,

C H O R U S.

*Then prepare ye Freeholders to Horse and away,
To the Election, and vote for WODEHOUSE & GREY.*

Ye true loyal Britons who Liberty choose,
Stand true to the Test, and new Members refuse,
Give your Voice and your Votes in behalf of such
Men

Who always opposed and never were seen
To do a bad Action as some may surmise,
But the good of their Country is what they do prize.

*Press Warrants they scorn, their Hearts firm as
Oak,*

Oppose then the Interest of A—y and C—ke,
Put the Glass briskly round in Bumpers so high,
Let De Grey and Sir Armine be then all the Cry;
Support their Election with Spirit and Fire,
Nor suffer their Foes to obtain their Desire.

*Then prepare ye Freeholders to Horse and away
To the Election and vote for WODEHOUSE & GREY.*

*The Choice of M E M B E R S.**A new ELECTION SONG**For the NORFOLK LADIES.*

Tune.—He's as tight a Lad to see to.

MIDA.

SIR Armine is the Knight I fight for;
Well I love him;— and 'tis true,

Dear

Dear *De Grey* no less I die for;
Yet to both I'll prove True Blue.

Let my Lady keep Sir *Edward*;
Weaker Nymphs let *Wenman* woo;
Each Night as I go to Bed-ward
Warm I wish for t'other Two.
Sir *Armine* is the Knight, &c.

Swains who hope to win my Favour,
To the Poll must me pursue;
Much depends on good Behaviour;
So take heed,—ye know my Cue.
Sir *Armine* is the Knight, &c.

*The following appear'd in the Norwich Mercury of
November 28, 1767.*

To the ELECTORS of GREAT BRITAIN.

AT a Time when the Cry against General Warrants is propagated, to the prejudice of such Gentlemen, as are *said to have voted for them*, it may not be amiss to have the Reasons which influenced the Conduct of those Gentlemen on that Occasion, publicly stated from the Debates of the House of Commons, for the perusal of every Man, who really wishes the Good and Welfare of his Country and who, uninfluenced by any Party or Set of Men, is happy enough to have it in his Power, and Wise and Honest enough to use that Power for the Preservation of true Liberty. From these Reasons it will, at once appear, with what little regard to Truth, these Gentlemen are accused of *voting for, or establishing the Legality* of General Warrants; on the contrary, their Conduct in that
I Matter

Matter, was so far from tending to deprive their Constituents of their Liberty, or Freedom, the inestimable Prerogative of an English Subject, that it was calculated in the clearest, fullest, and plainest Manner, to support, confirm, and establish that Liberty, and that Freedom on such Principles, as are truly constitutional.

THE Resolution proposed in the House of Commons, was to the following Effect; " That a General Warrant for apprehending and seizing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of a seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not warranted by Law."

THE Reasons for their opposing this Resolution, were not on an Affirmance of the Legality of the Warrants, but on the Impropriety of the Method proposed, for the settling the Law of Warrants. That the House of Commons by itself, could not declare Law itself legislatively, because it is only a Part, and not the whole of the Legislature; nor judicially, because it is neither the whole, nor a Part of any Court of Judicature.

THAT the Method proposed would be productive of nothing but Confusion, and Injustice, by over-leaping those Bounds, which the Wisdom of the Constitution had assigned to distinct Powers which compose it: The inferior Magistrate could never have a certain Rule for his Conduct, nor a certain Judicature, by which it was to be tried; for while he looked for the Rule of Legality in Acts of Parliament, and in the Common Law, (where only he ought to look for them) and endeavoured
thence

thence to form a Rule for his Conduct, there might, for ought he knew, be another in the Journal of the House of Commons. Thus distracted between a Dread of their Powers and the Necessity of executing his own, as a Magistrate, a general Timidity and Uneasiness must ensue in the Administration of Justice, which would produce the most fatal Effects upon the Peace and good Order of Society.

NOR would it introduce a less dangerous Confusion in the supreme Courts of Law, from the same Causes. The Constitution has taught them to believe that the judicial Power rests in them; and that in the Exercise of it, they are to be guided only by the whole Legislature. But if they should find that the House of Commons, took upon itself, to participate, if not to supersede their Power, -and to alter their Rule, with what Degree of Calmness, and true judicial Resolution, could they execute their high and important Office!—In vain are they made independent of the Crown, if they should be brought into a State of Dependence on the House of Commons; It is indifferent how they are influenced, if they are to take the Direction of their Judgement from any Thing, but the known established Laws of the Land.

By this Resolution, not only a general public Confusion would arise, but a great deal of particular injustice. The Question of the Legality, or Illegality of the Warrants was then actually depending before the Judges of our Country, Ought the Question to have been prejudged? And the Parties taking the due Course, which the Law al-

lowed them, to have had their Cause evoked to the House of Commons? And condemned there by an arbitrary Resolution?—Had such a Resolution been at all proper, it was then at least premature. Why not wait the Determination of the Courts? The Courts might do that regularly, which was sought to be done with more Trouble and less Satisfaction in a *new and irregular* Way. If the Courts did not satisfy the Expectation of the House by their Determination, it would then be Time enough for the Commons to interpose; by a Way which every Englishman must agree, would be both effectual and constitutional, namely, by Act of Parliament.

UPON these Reasons the Opinion of the aspersed Gentlemen was founded; if their Arguments will not be allowed by all Men to be solid, at least their Integrity must stand irreproachable, as their only Object was, to preserve the Constitution pure and entire. That their Reasoning was well founded, and that our Ancestors have not left us exposed to arbitrary Infringements upon our Liberties by General Warrants, were soon after evinced by a Determination of this important Matter in the Place where it ought to be, by the established Rules of our Constitution; in a Manner, which justly afforded the highest Satisfaction to the Public, at the same Time that it reflected the highest Honor upon the Judges of that honourable Court and especially on the noble Person who then presided there, for his truly spirited and patriotic Language in delivering the Opinion of the Court, on so very interesting an Event.

I am Gentlemen,

A steady Friend to Liberty, and

A TRUE BRITON.

The two following Answers to the TRUE BRITON, appear'd in the NORWICH Mercury, Dec. 5th 1767.

To the ELECTORS of
G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

THE Gentleman who subscribes himself A TRUE BRITON, in Justification of those Gentlemen who are said to have voted for *General Warrants*, declares that their Conduct in that Affair, was so far from having a tendency to deprive their Constituents of their Liberty, that it was calculated in the plainest Manner to establish their Liberty and Freedom; and, to strengthen his Assertion, boldly asserts, that their Reasons for opposing the Resolutions were: "*That the H. of C. by itself could not declare Law legislatively, because it is only a Part and not the whole of the Legislature; nor judicially, because it is neither the whole, nor a Part of any Court of Judicature: Whether or no this true Briton asserts Facts, let every impartial Reader determine.*"

"The House of C—mm—ns declared the *North Briton* No. 45.* unanimously to be a Libel; and yet this is not only what great Judges esteem a mere Point of Law, but what by some is held to be a very difficult Point of Law; this was done too without any previous Communication with the L—ds.—The C—mm—ns even went farther for they afterwards called for Evidence, in order to find out the Author; and it appearing to them, that one of their own Members was, they expelled him,* after sitting, debating and deliberating on

* Vide printed Votes for Thursday Jan. 19, 1764.

on their Conduct, 'till half an Hour after Three in the Morning; so that, notwithstanding that this Matter was in a way of Trial below, they determined both the *Law* and the *Fact*. They judged that the Paper was clearly a Libel, that it was a Matter of national Moment not to be procrastinated, and therefore that they not only *might*, but *ought* to pronounce their Opinion upon it. It is not fit they should interfere where the Public is not deeply interested, but where it is, they are *bound* to do so, in Justice to their Representatives, and they have always done so: Nay they have gone farther, and where the necessity was great, they have even come to a Resolution in Point of Law, contrary to the Judgement of a Court of Law and to the Opinion of TEN out of TWELVE Judges.

Is it possible to forget, or to controvert, either their Conduct, or the Propriety of it, in the great Case of Ship Money? *”

THE foregoing Relation being Matter of *Fact*, I beg leave to ask the Gentleman (who calls himself *a true Briton*) why those Gentlemen who composed a Majority of fourteen on the seventeenth

*A Tax levied throughout the Kingdom by CHARLES the Ist. to raise a Supply sufficient to enable him to fit out a very considerable Fleet of Ships—contrary to the Advice and Consent of the House of Commons, who, notwithstanding ten out of the twelve *Judges* had been corrupt and wicked enough to say his Majesty had a Right so to do, declar'd it to be illegal, unconstitutional, and a Stretch of the Prerogative, that was a manifest infringement of the Rights and Privileges of the People.

teenth Day of February 1764, did not think themselves equally entitled to prejudge *General Warrants*, where the *Liberty* of the SUBJECT was most *Essentially* concerned, as well as in the case of the afore-mentioned Libel, that was an insult upon Majesty? The Inference is plain, and, to an impartial Judge, wants no *Law* Explanations in Defence of their Conduct.

THE Publisher of this is indebted for the whole of the above Recital to a Pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter concerning Libels, Warrants, The Seizure of Papers, &c." The Author of which is unknown, but whoever he is, he is a great Lawyer, and both an Ornament to the Profession, and a Credit to his Country; and I beg leave to recommend the perusal of the afore-mentioned Pamphlet to every Person, who has the *Interest* and *Liberties* of his COUNTRY at heart.

I am, GENLEMEN,
A TRUE LOVER
OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

A Letter being this Day published in the *Norwich Mercury*, signed a TRUE BRITON, and addressed to the Electors of Great Britain, manifestly with a View to mislead their Judgement, and to divert their just Resentment against the Supporters of *General Warrants*. it may not be improper to acquaint the Public, that the said Letter is a *partial* Extract from the Annual Register, for the Year 1764. ch. 6.

IN

IN the same Chapter, the Arguments *against* General Warrants, are inserted and put down at length, tho' *disingenuously* omitted by the *True Briton*, and as the the only plausible Argument made use of in favor of them, is as follows: viz.

"THE Question of the Legality or Illegality of these Warrants was then *actually depending* before the Judges of our Country, Ought the Question to have been *Prejudged*? Why not wait the Determination of the Courts, &c."

THIS is replied to in the same Chapter as follows, tho' omitted by the *True Briton*.

"AFFAIRS have been so *managed*, that the Question of the Warrants is not *directly* before the Judges, and consequently this Point is *not in the Way of being decided*: How then does the H— by passing this Resolution, usurp the Jurisdiction of the Courts, or *predetermine* a Cause *judicially* depending before them. It is not, *nor ever will be*, before them." c. vi. p. 29.

OF Course, the *True Briton's* Argument, founded upon *Prejudgement* and *Predetermination*, falls to the Ground, and is totally *fallacious*. How indeed can we read the following Sentence, which closes his whole Performance, with any Degree of Patience, being so manifest an *Imposition* upon the Public?

"THAT their Reasoning was well founded, and that our Ancestors have not left us exposed to arbitrary Infringements upon our Liberties by
General

General Warrants, were *soon after* (viz. on Dec. 6, 1763, which according to the *True Briton*, must not have preceded, but followed soon after Feb. 17, 1764,) evinced by a Determination of this important Matter, in the Place where it ought to be, by the established Rules of our Constitution, in a Manner which justly afforded the highest Satisfaction to the Public, at the same Time that it reflected the highest Honor upon the *Judges* of that Court, and especially on the noble Person who then *presided* there, for his truly *spirited* and *patriotic* Language, in delivering the Opinion of that Court on so very *interesting* an Event.

Now I do aver that Lord *Chief Justice* PRATT did deliver this his Opinion, which the *True Briton* acknowledges to be the Opinion of the Court, Declaring General Warrants to be ILLEGAL, on Tuesday Dec. 9, 1763; and I do aver that the H—e of C—mm—ns was *not moved* to declare General Warrants to be *illegal* 'till Feb. 14, 1764. How then could a Resolution of the H—e of C—mm—ns declaring them to be *illegal*, influence a Court of *Justice* which had declared their *illegality* above TWO MONTHS before?

THE Truth is, the H—e of C—mm—ns by passing such a Resolution would have only *confirmed* the Opinion of the *Judges*, and a very great Satisfaction it must have been to them to have had their Opinion confirmed, publicly approved of, and *Re-echoed back* by the Voice of the WHOLE C—MM—NS OF ENGLAND: And what an infinite Satisfaction must it have given

K

to

to the *People*, that their Representatives had thus SECURED their LIBERTIES from all future Infringements, set on Foot by *arbitrary* and *designing* Ministers?

It is not in the Breast of any *one* Man living to *wish* a Power invested in *another*, to *seize* his Person, to *rifle* his House and all his *most secret* Papers, and to *imprison* him afterwards by Virtue of a Warrant in which he is not so much as *named*; LIBERTY is look'd upon by *all Mankind* as the most invaluable of Blessings, and *we Englishmen* are *envied* by every Nation *under the Sun* for our *Enjoyment* of it: Whoever then attempts, not only to *destroy*, but to *diminish* this inestimable *Birthright*, and *privilege* of a Briton is an *Enemy* to his COUNTRY, and must give his *Vote* against the *dictates* and *Conviction* of his *own Heart*.

Never may the County of NORFOLK, or any Part of it, be represented by so dangerous a Member!

I am, GENTLEMEN,

NORWICH, With great Respect,

Nov. 28, 1767. Your most obedient Servant,

A FREEHOLDER.

N. B. By the Execution of the *General Warrant* dated April 26, 1763, FORTY NINE Persons were apprehended, and among them a reputable

putable Tradesman, who was taken out of his Bed from his Wife and Child *dangerously ill*, his House disordered, his Papers ransack'd, and his Person detained THREE DAYS after his Innocence was known.

NORFOLK CANDIDATES and MEMBERS
WHO VOTED AGAINST GENERAL WARRANTS.

WENMAN COKE, Esq; Candidate for the County.

The Hon. THOMAS WALPOLE; Candidate for Lynn.

The Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD WALPOLE, Member for Yarmouth,

The Hon. HORATIO WALPOLE, Member for Lynn.

The Rt. Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, and AUBREY BEAUCLERK, Esq; Members for Thetford.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Member for Yarmouth.

HARBORD HARBORD, Esq; Member for Norwich.

A New S O N G.

Tune.—*Ye Norfolk Freeholders, &c.*

YE Norfolk Freeholders once more ye're address'd,
(Such generous Hearts must be always caress'd)
Whose Steadiness, Firmness, and Uprightness too
Will be ever remembered with Sentiments due;
Be still steady and firm, let true Principles sway,
And Wodehouse support with his Colleague De Grey.

Of *Wodehouse* ye boasted, your Darling was he,
 He is still the same Man, independent and *free*;
 No Pension or Place ever tainted his mind,
 Ye sent him forth *free*, and him *free* ye now find.
Be still steady and firm, Opposition repell,
For serving ye freely, is serving ye well.

Ye've been told that your Members both wear
 a Red Coat,
 That ye, their Electors, are not worth a Groat;
 That Militia Officers are not fit Men
 To serve for our County, again and again;
But stand up for yourselves, and despise such a Pother,
For who serve ye well one way, will serve ye another.

That they are both Colonels was told with a sneer;
 But, why in that manner? 'twas surely from Fear
 That they who'd engaged in their Country's Cause,
 Shou'd receive from their Country-Men shouts
 of Applause.

But consider who told ye, remember who spoke,
*And ye'll see the old leaven of *Morden and *Coke.*

Ye will not be misled, for such generous Hearts
 Are Proof against *Pride*, and all *envious* mean Arts:

Who was't that step'd forth in Times most alarm-
 ing?

Ye can never forget, 'twas *De Grey* and *Sir Armine*.
Judge

* The present Sir Wm. *H-b-d* and the late Earl of *L-f-r*,
 who were turn'd out of Parliament at the Election in the Year
 1734, (when the present Sir *A-ne W-db-se* and Sir *E-d*
B-n came in,) they were supported by the same Interest that
 now supports *Ass-y* and *C-ke*, — the Contest was a remarkable
 violent one, and the Election was got but by a very few Votes.

*Judge then for yourselves, and ye'll feelingly say
We'll Wodehouse support, with his Colleague De Grey.*

Your Liberties, Properties, all ye hold dear,
Ye still may preserve, and have Nothing to fear,
By shewing your Foes, that your County can yield
Men proper and fit, both for Senate and Field,
*Unite then your Voices, be free from Dismay,
And Wodehouse support with his Colleague De Grey.*

Huzza then to *Wodehouse*, Huzza to *De Grey*,
They'll both serve ye freely, and serve ye each way;
No Foes ye need fear, from abroad or at home,
They'll be firm to your Interests, when e'er dan-
gers come.

*Be ye steady and firm, without any Dismay,
And Wodehouse elect, with his Colleague De Grey.*

*G—NT—N in an UPROAR.

A New SONG.

To the Tune of—*The Old Woman of Grimston.*

AS I chanced t'other Day
Near G—nt—n to stray,
I heard a most sad Lamentation;
For old *Growl* got the Cholic
At the last *Norwich Frolic*, ||
When they met for the good of the Nation.

Close

*G—NT—N is the Seat of a B—h Knight, whose Name
the Reader may acquaint himself with if he refer to the first
Line of the tenth Verse of the first Song in this Collection in fa-
vor of the old Members.

|| The Nomination Day.

Close by his Bed-side,
 Full of Family Pride,
 Sat *Hopeful*, the Knight's darling Son:
 To him all in Tears
 He imparted his Fears,
 And thus his sad Tale he begun:

“ Alas ! my poor Boy,
 My Hope and my Joy,
 A Curse on those black †Stocking Weavers:
 In return for the Presents
 Of my Hares and Pheasants,
 They resolve in the Lurch now to leave us.

I hear that poor B——N
 Most sadly does *take on*,
 For Fear he should lose his Election:
 Alarm'd lest Tom BE——R
 An Opponent so clever,
 Shou'd join You in Hopes of Protection.

When I turn t'other Way
 There's W——EH——E and 'G——Y,
 Curs'd Sounds, ever rung in my Ears:
 Of Elections I'm sick,
 So I'll shew them a Trick,
 And buy thee a Seat 'mongst the Peers.”

To

† Meaning the Weavers in *N--rw--h*: the Author might however have informed himself that the Stocking Manufacture does not belong to that City.

To carry the Farce on,
 Sir † *Pompous* turns Parson,
 Tho' not to Religion inclin'd;
 But the Freemen to thwart,
 He has bought Horfe and Cart
 To take up his Tythes in their Kind.

See the fam'd * *M—lt—n* Knight
 His Neighbours invite
 To celebrate some happy Day:
 But to keep them all sober,
 § Locks up his October,
 And the Butler's sent out of the Way.

Yet these cunning Knight Errants,
 Talk of *General Warrants*,
 All honest Mens Minds to inflame;
 But while they pretend
 Your Laws to defend,
 They mean only those for the Game. ¶

For shou'd *Ned* be return'd,
 When to speak he has learn'd,
 He'll Petition the C—mm—ns and K—g,

To

† Synonymous with *Growl* in the first Verse of this Song.

* The Introduction will tell the Reader what Knight this is, as it tells him whose Seat *M—lt—n* is.

§ Vide the last Note in Page 38—as the Line which it explains and this Verse have an Allusion to the same Circumstance.

¶ That Gentleman is said to be very strict in putting into Execution the Game Laws and as observed before, had once Recourse to a *Pr—fs W—rr—nt* to punish a troublesome Offender.

To bring in a Bill,
That whoever shall kill
Hare, Pheasant or Partridge, — shall swing.

Then let us in Bands,
Bold Freemen join Hands,
Join Voices, and lustily halloo,
No Warrants to *Press*,
No *Game Laws* to distress;
A DE G—Y and a W—EH—E let's follow.

The following was handed about in Yarmouth in the middle of December, 1767.

SAYS *R— to W—E—E depend upon me,
For five out of six shall quickly agree,
In *Yarmouth* to Vote for yourself and D— G—Y;
I've consulted the Thing, and have found out
the Way.

Tho' *I—s and some others shall dare to oppose,
Yet the rest of the Town I can lead by the Nose.

See *F—r tho' once my inveterate Foe,
Now heartily with me a canvassing go,
The *C—ll—r and Placemen are bound by
their Pelf

To act as I do, and Vote with myself:
And the Reason Sir A——E you see is quite
clear,

Consider, 'tis done for Eight Hundred a Year.

A

* Gentlemen who have considerable Interest in that Town,

81
Miscellaneous Pieces

In PROSE and VERSE;

RELATIVE TO

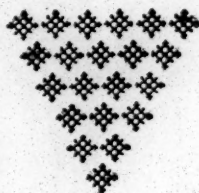
The CONTESTED *ELECTION*

For MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT

For the CITY and COUNTY of

N O R W I C H.

ANNO DOMINI, 1768



N O R W I C H:

Printed by S. WHITE, MAGDALEN-STREET.

Milwaukee, Wis.

In Press

The Commercial

For the City and County

W. O. R. W. I. C. H.

1880

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following Introduction contains chiefly an Account of the *Nomination*, and some of the principal Circumstances that were productive of many of the following Pieces, a Knowledge of which it was presum'd necessary to render them intelligible to the Reader.—It is hop'd the Friends to a certain Party will have Candor enough not to censure it as *partial*; for though it be readily acknowledged that the opposite Party appears in the most favorable Light, and though it may seem, on that Account, to lean most towards that Side of the Question, yet as nothing but *Facts* are related, and as moreover it would have been impossible to have given a true and impartial Account of them, without making that Party appear to the greatest Advantage, it is imagined there can be no *just* Ground for such an Imputation.

ON November 11th 1767, in consequence of an Order made repeatedly public, a very great Number of Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Freemen, met, at the Hall in St. Andrew's, to nominate proper Persons for Representatives in Parliament to the City and County of NORWICH, when HARBORD HARBORD, and EDWARD BACON

iv. I N T R O D U C T I O N.

Esqrs. (the present Members) with THOMAS BEEVOR, Esq; of *Hethel* in *Norfolk*, offer'd themselves as Candidates at the ensuing Election.

Mr. B—EV—R, attended by many Gentlemen, came to the Hall first; his Presence produc'd a very general Huzza in his Favor, and he walked, or rather was carried by the Croud, several Times round it, amidst their loud Acclamations: —Mr. H—RB—D and Mr. BAC—N, attended by other Gentlemen, came about half an Hour after; their Entrance was render'd somewhat difficult by the great Croud pressing with the most eager Haste to get towards them, and shouting with the utmost Vehemence, H—RB—D and B—EV—R, and no BAC—N, no BAC—N;* but after about half an Hour of such Noise and Confusion, the three Candidates got (though with much Trouble,) to the Gallery, (the Place from whence they were to address the People,) where, after the Mayor had declared the Intention and Purport of the Meeting, Mr. H—RB—D came forward first, which produc'd a Silence sufficient to allow him in a short Speech to tell his Constituents, *“That hoping his Conduct in Parliament was approv'd of, he again offer'd his Services, and if he had the Honor of being re-elected, he would do all in his Power to promote the general good of this*
Kingdom

* It was even thought that if Mr. BAC—N had been unattended by Mr. H—RB—D. it would have been to no Purpose to have attempted an Admission into the Hall, so great seem'd the popular Aversion to him.

Kingdom, and the particular good of this City," which was received with an Huzza of general Approbation,—Mr. BAC—N stood forth next, and attempted to harangue the People, but the Moment he open'd his Mouth, was most effectually prevented by the universal and loud Cry of no BAC—N, &c. he made several Endeavors to do it, but with the like Success, 'till at last, finding it impracticable, he spoke a few Words without being heard, bow'd and retir'd: * which gave Room for Mr. B—EV—R to make his Appearance, and to deliver his Speech to the Croud; an Huzza greater, and more general, if possible, than any before, saluted him, and H—RB—D and B—V—R were still the Subjects of it;—a few Interruptions whilst he was speaking from the same Shout of a B—EV—R, &c. prevented him from being heard so well as his Friends could have wish'd, but he was understood, upon the whole, as well as upon such an Occasion, and before such a vast Multitude of People, it was reasonable to expect; the Purport of it was similar to, though it was much longer than his Advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury*, the Saturday following. His Speech being ended, the same Noise and Confusion as before, fill'd the Hall, from the continual cry of no BAC—N, &c. the Candidates came immediately from the Gallery, and Nothing further was done there. THUS

* Many, even of his Enemies, thought it entirely wrong, and a Piece of ill Usage to prevent his speaking, but it was absolutely impossible to restrain the incensed Fury of the Populace.

vi. INTRODUCTION.

THUS ended the Meeting at St. Andrew's Hall, but it not being thought by several Persons a satisfactory one, another was immediately held upon the same Subject, at HUNN's Coffee House, composed of a few principal Gentlemen in the City, but the *Impartiality* which was profess'd in the Advertisement, and which the Publisher would gladly preserve, prevents any Account being given of what pass'd here, as also of the Transactions of the Remainder of this Day, and the two Days following, as they were of so intricate and at the same Time of so delicate a Nature, that it would be next to impossible to speak of them, without appearing to lean to one Side or the other, and consequently without seeming to be in the Opinion of one of the Parties, very partial;—it is besides in some Measure unnecessary, as the Reader will find in the following Pages, a true and impartial Account of the Proceedings of those Days:—He ought, however, to be told, that in a few Days after the Nomination, a *Junctiō* took Place between Mr. H—R—B—D and M. BA—N, to the great Dissatisfaction of many Persons in the Town, and to the manifest Disturbance of the public *Peace*; and that from thence sprung the Words *Junto* and *Tackers*, which will occur in many Places in this *Collection*; the latter was applied to those Gentlemen who brought about the *Junctiō*, from what Cause, it is not right to mention, for an obvious Reason; none can, however, it is imagin'd, be offended at the meaning of the Word being given as it is to be found in the best English Dictionary, viz. that it signifies such Persons as are us'd to join or *tack* together Things of different and opposite Qualities.

THE

THE Arguments us'd against Mr. B——N, are in many Respects the same as those against W—de—h—e and DE G—Y, and moreover that his political Conduct has been too unsteady and changeable, that he too often ver'd about from one Minister to another, alter'd his Principles without assigning sufficient Reasons for such seeming inconsistent and contradictory Actions, and that he voted upon several Occasions in Favor of unpopular Acts, &c. — Against Mr. H——D, none were even thought of, his Character as a Representative to this City, being universally approved of;—it was believ'd, however, by many, that he betray'd a little Weakness and Irresolution in suffering himself to be persuaded to do, what he so often declar'd, was contrary to his Inclination, and contrary to his Principles.—Those against Mr. B——R, are nearly the same as those against A——Y and C—KE, from his Situation being similar to theirs, viz. that the Peace and Order of the Town must be unavoidably disturbed, by any Attempt to expell Mr. B——N who has so long been Member, and who has so many great and powerful Friends to support him.

AN Agreement not declare for either Party 'till the Day of Election, call'd the *Association*, was entered into by many of the principal Gentlemen of the City, many Weeks before the Nomination, with this truly laudable Intention, viz. to prevent Bribery and Corruption, and the wicked and indirect Means too often made use of upon these Occasions; but which reflect so much Disgrace on the moral Principles both of the Candidates and
the

the Electors, are such an infamous Perverſion of the original Deſign of electing Members by the *free* and unbias'd Votes of the People, have ſo evident and ſtrong a Tendency to deprive us of our ſo much boaſted *Liberty*, and afford to the rich Knave and powerful Villain, ſo great an Opportunity of effecting their wicked Deſigns, and of accompliſhing their Schemes however unconfitutional and counter to the Laws, Rights, and Welfare of the Nation.—The Paper which was carried up and down for Subſcription, was to this effect viz. “Senſible of the great Depravity of Morals and Licentiousneſs of Manners brought upon us by Bribes at our Elections, and alarmed at that Bondage which muſt inevitably be the Fruit of it, we whoſe Names are underwritten, not ſeeing the neceſſity of ſubmitting to a Nomination, founded on the corrupt Principles of Bargain and Sale, and having no Point in View, but to chooſe our Representatives with Honor to themſelves and the City, and to preſerve our own Freedom and Independency, do hereby unite and aſſociate in one friendly Society, binding ourſelves to each other by our Word and Honor, and promiſing that we will not on any conſideration whatever, either directly or indirectly, engage our Votes and Intereſt to any Candidate, or to any Perſon, on their Behalf, againſt the next General Election of Members to ſit in Parliament, until the very Day of Election; and then each Man to Vote as his Inclination ſhall prompt him; and in the mean Time, we recommend to each other to keep a watchful Eye upon what paſſes, and to have frequent Converſation upon the Subject.”——This

was

was however broken through by many of the Friends of both Parties, who declar'd themselves a few Days after the Nomination, which was by many Persons thought to be a Piece of Unsteadiness, and to betray a Want of Perseverance; the Friends of Mr. B—EV—R, however, produc'd the following Argument in their Favor, and pleaded it as a Reason sufficient for their not performing the Engagement they had enter'd into; —“ Our Intention, they say, in subscribing to the *Association*, was to prevent Bribery and any indirect Methods being made Use of at the ensuing Election, which we thought highly commendable, as the Consequences we hop'd to derive from it, are such as every honest Man would wish for;—we are still of the same Opinion, and think it not only right and justifiable to prevent such unconstitutional Measures, but that it is, moreover, an absolute Duty incumbent upon every Englishman to contribute all in his Power towards the effecting of it,——agreeable to such Sentiments is our present Conduct in declaring for and supporting a Gentleman who offers himself as a Candidate upon the very Principles we wish'd by that *Association* to establish, who offers himself upon the Principles of Liberty, Integrity, and Disinterestedness, who is determined to use only honorable Means to bring about his Election, who has hitherto made use of no indirect and corruptive Methods to obtain Votes, and who, if he be elected, must be elected by the *free* Votes and voluntary Choice of the People; thus we think we are still aiming at the End we propos'd by the Engagement we form'd,

M

and

x. I N T R O D U C T I O N.

and that we shall be more likely to accomplish it by thus publicly espousing Mr. B—EV—R's Cause, than by keeping to it in the Manner we we then proposed; and moreover far from being conscious of deserving the Charge of Unsteadiness and Irresolution in not adhering to it, and far from feeling any Pain on that Account, we think it a great Proof of our Prudence, and real Desire of opposing the infamous Use of Bribes; and we should have held ourselves totally inexcusable, if through a false Idea of Steadiness, we had suffer'd ourselves and our Interests to have lain dormant, by not declaring, when the Cause of Liberty call'd forth for the Protection of every Englishman, when our Rights as Citizens and Freemen of *Norwich*, and as Subjects of *Great-Britain*, were manifestly trampled upon, and when Tyranny and arbitrary Oppression began to shew their horrid Miens in our Streets, and justly to awaken our warmest Resentment.——Upon the whole, therefore, the *Association* which we enter'd into, is to all Intents and Purposes null and void, since a more effectual Method of answering the Purposes we intended by it, has offer'd itself; and it would be as foolish, absurd and unnecessary to make any Use of it *now*, because it was *once* the best Method we could propose, as it would be, at broad Day, by blocking up all the Avenues of Light to our Houses, to exclude the all-enlightening Beams of the Sun, and to make Use

of

of the trifling Light of a Candle, because Necessity obliges us to make Use of it at Midnight."*

THE Contest may be said to be solely betwixt Mr. BAC—N and Mr. B—EV—R, Mr. BAC—N and not Mr. H—RE—D, being the Person many of the Citizens are desirous of expelling; Mr. BAC—N is supported by many of the wealthiest and oldest Gentlemen in *Norwich*, and Mr. BE—V—R depends chiefly upon the middle Rank of People, the Tradesmen and young Folks.

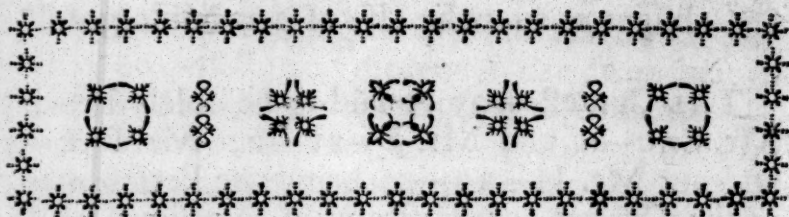
MANY large Meetings of both Parties have been held at most of the principal Taverns in the Town, to keep alive the Spirit of Opposition, and to animate one another with fresh Zeal in Support of the Cause they have declar'd for, a warm Contest is consequently expected, and much Noise, Hurry and Confusion is dreaded on the Day of Election.

January 31, 1768.

* Mr. BE—R's Opponents, it is not doubted, will say it is a Piece of Partiality to insert an Apology for his Friends, whilst there is not a Word said to excuse Mr. BA—N's;—it is thought sufficient to tell such Persons, that no Reason was ever assign'd by *them* why they broke through the *Association*, if there had, it would most certainly have found a Place here.—It is moreover not too late now, for if they will produce an Argument in their Defence, it may still be inserted in one of the subsequent Numbers.

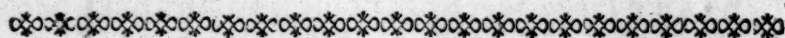
MILCELLANEOUS

M 2



MISCELLANEOUS PIECES, &c.

CITY and COUNTY of NORWICH.



From the NORWICH Mercury of Oct. 10th 1767.

S I R,

 OUR inserting the following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at QUEBEC, to a Gentleman in this City, dated the 7th of last August, will not, I believe be disagreeable to many of your Readers, and will at the same Time particularly oblige,

OCTOBER, 7,

Your humble Servant,

1767.

C I V I S.

“WOULD I were at Liberty to make a Trip to your City, now the Election of a new Parliament is coming on: If it were only to vote for Mr. BAC—N; a Man, whose Merits in private Life, are equal to those of any Man I know, and whose Conduct in Parliament, and as a Commissioner of the Board of Trade, deserves not only the

the Thanks of his Constituents, but of the whole English Nation in all the World: I have been told here by Persons from different Parts of *America*, who have attended that Board, whilst he was one of it, that his Behaviour to them was the most engaging, and the Questions he put to them, and the Observations he made upon any Business the came upon, or Matter they had to offer, were the most pertinent that could be, and what demonstrated a strong Penetration into, and Knowledge of Commercial Affairs; what I say here is the Spirit of Truth only, and Party has not the least Share in it."

The FREEMAN'S ADVICE,
To his BRETHREN.

A New SONG. — *True Blue Tune.*

I Hope evr'y Free Man,
Will do all that he can,
That Brib'ry may meet with Detection;
When he comes to the Hall,
Let him join in this Call,
May Poor Men be *free* in Election.

Fol de rol.

'Tis

N. B. In the *Paper* of the Saturday preceding the Nomination Day, were Advertisements from Mr. H—R—D, Mr. B—A—C—N, and Mr. B—E—V—R, requesting the Attendance of their Friends and the Free-Men, at St. Andrew's-Hall, to support their Nomination;—it was thought right to take Notice of them here, though they seem'd too trifling to be inserted.

'Tis sure a sad Pity,
 In this noble City,
 That poor Men have always been Slaves;
 And for want of due Spirit,
 To choofe Men of Merit,
 Must continue fo down to their Graves.

Then I pray hear my Voice,
 Let's be *free* in our Choice,
 To *great Ones* pay no more Attention;
 There's a Man of our own,
 Bred and born in our Town,
 His Name let's be bold then to mention.

One Thing I'll declare,
 For all Free Men to hear,
 His Character I've not mistaken;
 'Tis his constant Delight,
 To act always upright,
 He's quite the Reverse to a B——N.

I would hope we shan't hear
 That H—B—D thro' Fear,
 Has consented with B——N to join;
 If that shou'd be the Case,
 I wou'd say to his Face,
 'Mongst his Votes, he shall never find mine;

For who can depend,
 On that Man as his Friend?
 I cannot, I own ever more;
 Who thro' mean Compliance,
 Has form'd an Alliance,
 With B——N, that Foe to the Poor.

How

How much he will frown,
 As he Walks up and down,
 On th'Eleventh Day of November ;
 To see us look around,
 Until BEEVOR we've found,
 The Poor Mens own favourite Member !

Two or three Words then more,
 Of Advice to the Poor,
 Before of them, I yet take my leave ;
 May the young and the old,
 Not accept B——N's Gold,
 Else again he'll them surely deceive.

I wou'd vote for the deaf,
 I wou'd vote for the Dumb,
 I'd vote for a crazy Knight errant ;
 Or I'd be more civil
 And Vote for the Devil,
 As soon as a GENERAL WARRANT.

*The following Hand Bill was dispersed throughout
 the Town the Evening of the Nomination Day.*

TO THE P U B L I C.

SUCH of the *free and independent* CITIZENS
 and ELECTORS for the the City and County
 of *Norwich*, who protest against any Junction of
 the Candidates this Day put in Nomination, at
 a Meeting held pursuant to a *public* Advertisement
 and who also protest against any such Junction as
 settled by a *private* Party, where many respectable
 Persons were refused Admittance, and the Chief
 Magistrate

Magistrate of this Town was neither present nor invited, and who considers the Proceedings of this private Meeting as a Violation of the Liberties and the *free* Choice of the People: Are desired to meet To-morrow Morning at Eleven o' Clock at the Hall in St. Andrew's.

NORWICH,
Nov. 11th 1767.

THE Meeting in Consequence of this was a very considerable one, it seem'd to be composed chiefly of Mr. B—EV—R's Friends, as the same Shout of a B—EV—R, &c. fill'd the Hall continually, and the List of Names of those who were against the *Function*, was here taken.—*vide impartial Narrative.*

From the NORWICH Paper of the Saturday immediately following the Nomination Day.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen and Freeholders of the City and County of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING at a very numerous Meeting on Wednesday last, of the principal Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen and Freeholders, been nominated as proper Persons to represent this City and County in the next Parliament: We are very sensible of the great Honor done us, and request the Favour of your Votes and Interest at the Election.

We are Gentlemen,

Your most faithful

NORWICH,
Nov. 13, 1767.

and devoted humble Servants,

H. HARBORD.

EDWARD BACON.

To

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen and Freeholders of the City and County of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the Honor Yesterday at a very numerous Meeting, to be approved of as a proper Person to represent this CITY and COUNTY in PARLIAMENT; an Honor a second Time conferr'd upon me at a numerous Meeting held this day at the Hall in St. Andrew's; I take the Liberty to solicit the Continuance of your Favor and Support to the Day of Election, when if I am so happy as to succeed, I will to the utmost of my Abilities promote the Welfare, the Trade, and Manufactures of this great City: I will also most strenuously oppose all Attempts upon the *Liberty* of the *Subject* and every other *unconstitutional* Measure, flattering myself that such a Conduct will most recommend me to the *free* and *independent* ELECTORS of the City and County of NORWICH.

I am Gentlemen,
Your most obliged,
And devoted humble Servant,
NORWICH, THOMAS BEEVOR.
Nov. 12 1767.

The F R E E and E A S Y.*

To the TRUE-BLUES TUNE.

SEE time pass away!
Then be chearful, be gay;
C

In

*A Society of Gentlemen in this City, who were amongst the first who declared for Mr. BEEVOR, and distinguished themselves by their steady and zealous Attachment to his Cause and Interest.

In pleasure each moment employ;
 And the pleasing desires,
 Which Bacchus inspires,
 Let us FREE and EASY enjoy.

Fol. lol.

Our members can drink,
 Yet be able to think,
 And never are mad in their bowls;
 Other Clubs, 'tis confess,
 Are mere *Bodies* at best,
 But we are compos'd of *Souls*.

We the Villain detest,
 And avoid as a Pest,
 Who to court a *base minister's* Smile,
 Or advantage himself,
 Or by place, or by pelf,
 Dares the *charter* invade of our isle.

Free Masons I'm told,
 Establish'd of old,
 Have *numberless* emblems to teize you;
 But we have but *one*,*
 Which each person puts on,
 When a member of us FREE and EASY:

The emblem of what
 Our ancestors got,
 In the glorious year *eighty eight*,§
 When freedom arose,
 'Dispell'd all her foes,
 And reach'd her *original* height.

Then

* The Cap of Liberty.

§ The Year of the Revolution.

Then in liberty's praise,
 Our voices let's raise,
 And BEEVOR, her son, let us make on,
 Detesting the knave,
 Who'd our country enslave,
 As Jews would a rather of BACON.

The F R E E and E A S Y laid low:
 O R,
 H A R B O R D and B A C O N for ever.

N O longer now may we of Liberty boast,
 Licentiousness stalks in its Place,
 The conceited young Prigs that swarm in our
 Coast,
 Have adopted her Airs and her Face.

Shall the *Free* and the *Easy* to *Norwich* give Law?
 Forbid it, ye grave and ye wise;
 Shall Reason, shall Prudence, and all stand in awe
 Of what we ought *all* to despise?

Ye Boys then have done, nor seek more to disturb
 Old *Norwich's* peace and her quiet!
 To your Insolence soon we shall put on the Curb,
 And at once end your Noise and your Riot.

Shall H A R B O R D and B A C O N those Friends to the
 Poor,
 By your †*Fox-Hunters* e'er be cry'd down?
 C2 Remember

† Many of the Members of that Society are Gentlemen
 considerable Fortune, and most of them are fond of *hunting*.

Remember my Friends what they have done long
before,

They have *fed* and have *cloth'd* half the Town.

When Provision was dear, and Tumults ran high,

Did not *HARBORD and BACON* step forth?

One of CORN at *low Price* sent a noble Supply,

The other to poor Men gave CLOTH.

On B-EV-R myself I would never reflect;

His Merits with pleasure I'd own:

But sure we can never from him e'er expect]

More Service than t'others have shewn.

Think well* then my Friends e'er your Votes you
engage,

Nor be shamefully led by the Nose;

Affert your own Rights, nor ever give Place,

To such as your Interests oppose.

To the Men you prefer then, be free in your choice

To such as will serve you the best,

To HARBORD and BACON I here give my voice,

On their Prudence and Reason I'll rest.

HARBORD

*Alluding to Mr. BACON's having subscribed a considerable Sum of Money to buy *Corn* for the Relief of the Poor, soon after the Disturbances, occasioned by the Dearness of Provisions: And to Mr. HARBORD's having clothed a very great Number of poor Children.

H A R B O R D and B E E V O R for ever.

To the Tune of—*The FREE and EASY laid low.*

NO longer Licentiousness stalks in our streets,
Of dear Liberty! once more we boast;
The Cry of her Sons, is, whoever one meets,
A HARBORD and BEEVOR's our Toast.

The grave and the wise they ever revere,
But, who are those Wise and those Grave?
Not a *Junto* of T—s one safely my swear,
Nor such as who like them behave.

A Junction they press; is it Liberty then?
O! Shame to all those who abet it:
To be govern'd by such a parcel of Men,
Would make us for ever regret it.

No longer indeed then of Liberty boast,
Licentiousness must take its Place;
And every Puppy would make it his Toast,
Nay, assume all its Airs and its Face.

Ye T—s! then have done, nor think more to
disturb,
Old *Norwich's* Peace and her quiet;
To your Insolence soon we shall put on the Curb,
As 'tis you that must make all the Riot.

Shall HARBORD and BEEVOR, those Friends to
our Freedom,
By such *Juntos* be ever cry'd down?
Remember my Friends what they'll do when ye
need 'em,
And such are the Men we shall own.

On

On BEEVOR myself, I can never reflect,
 But with Pleasure acknowledge his Worth;
 Then join him with HARBORD, who will you
 protect,
 And both in your Interest step forth.

Think well then my Friends e'er your Votes you
 engage,
 Nor be shamefully led by the Nose;
 Assert your own Rights nor ever give Place,
 To such as intend to impose.

To the Men you prefer then, be free in your
 Choice,
 To such as will serve you the best;
 To HARBORD and BEEVOR, I here give my
 Voice,
 And a Fig I shall say for the rest.

*Thus much I will add, that they're surely mistaken
 Or mad, who have joined a H—R—B to B—N,
 A Junction unnatural, and what makes it worse,
 The first has a Blessing, the last has a C—e.*

B E E V O R A N D L I B E R T Y.

[Written by an *honest* tho' *poor* Man.]

THE potent Sun's refulgent ray
 Dispels the clouds, illumines the day;
 And animates the fragrant flowers,
 The meads, the fields, the groves and bowers.

Just

Just so these brilliant Sons of fame,*
 With zeal inspir'd for BEEVOR's name;
 Bravely oppose each fordid Sire,
 And animate peblebian fire,

In freedom's cause they firmly stand,
 And vote to save an injur'd Land;
 They scorn the mercenary Tool,
 Whom *pensions*, *place*, and *bribes* o'er rule.

O H——d! once most lov'd of youth,
 Once fam'd for probity, and truth;
 We all rever'd thy gen'rous mind,
 The friend and darling of mankind.

But now to arbitrary sway,
 Fondly submits,—I blush to say
 He acts in concert with a K——,
 And yields himself a tool, and Slave.

Ye Gods! inspire some man of merit.
 With fortitude and publick spirit,
 To join a BEEVOR's patriot soul,
 A venal S-n-te to controul.

The *FREE* and *EASY* in the *SUDS*.
 To the Tune of—The Brown-Beer of old England.

THE *Free* and the *Easy* to raise or degrade,
 What Songs have been written, what Hub-
 bubs been made, But

* The *FREE* and *EASY*.

But the Devil a Word to the Purpose been said,
Down with the FREE and the EASY,
Let the FREE and the EASY go down.

In vain they pretend that 'tis they rule the Roast,
 In vain they the *Cap* of fair *Liberty* boast,
 For trust me, good Folks, 'tis a *Fool's Cap* at most,
Down, &c.

They talk of the Freedom each Member enjoys,
 And make for their B-EV-R a wonderful Noise,
 God blefs 'em ! what are they ?- a Parcel of Boys.
Down, &c.

In praise of their Manhood and Courage they bawl,
 And threaten their Enemies rarely to maul,
 They strut and look big, and believe me that's all.
Down, &c.

To drink, and to swear, and to bully the Town,
 Are Proofs of their Wisdom the public has known,
 Then since they're but Bullies, why down with
 them down. *Down, &c.*

The F R E E and E A S Y exalted.
 A P A R O D Y.

To the Tune of—The FREE and EASY in the Suds.

YOU Sons of fair Freedom in hopes to degrade
 What *Trash* has been publish'd, what *Lies*
 have been made !

What infamous Acts to your Charge have been
 laid ! *O ye bold Sons of fair Freedom !*
O ye fair Freedom's bold Sons !

In

In vain strive the *Tackers* to govern the Roast,
 In vain over Freedom a Conquest to boast,
 They soon must resign with B---N their Toast.
O ye bold, &c.

They tell you that Freedom's a noble pursuit,
 And when it's in danger no Tongue should be
 mute
 But bless them! what are they? the T---s of
 L---d B---e. *O ye bold, &c.*

Aloud of their Wisdom and Prowess they bawl,
 And menace your B-EV-R a terrible Fall;
 Like Spaniards they strut, but believe me, that's
 all. *O ye bold, &c.*

Through the Cloak of preserving the Peace of the
 Town,
 Their intention to govern they plainly have shewn,
 Then since they'd be *Tyrants*, why down with
 them down. *O ye bold, &c.*

*The two following Advertisements appear'd in the
 NORWICH Paper of Saturday Nov. 14, 1767.*

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Free-
 holders of the City and County of NORWICH.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT the General Meeting on Wednesday last,
 I had the Honor to be unanimously nomi-
 nated as a proper Person to represent this City
 and County in the next Parliament: And ED-
 WARD BACON, Esq; and THOMAS BEEVOR, Esq;
 being also nominated, altho' I had never declared
 that I would refuse, after a General Meeting, to

D

be

be joined with such Gentlemen as my Constituents should desire (as is industriously propagated) yet it was my Wish, not having been objected to by the Friends to either of those Gentlemen, to have stood single: But a great many very respectable Gentlemen, after the General Meeting, desired my joining with Mr. BACON, as being in their Opinion the most probable Means of preserving the Peace of the City, and offer'd to bring me on the next Day a Request to that Purpose, under the Hands of a very large Number of the principal Merchants, Freemen, and Freeholders; with Liberty to publish the same in justification of my Conduct. In the mean while Hand-Bills having been dispersed about by the Friends of Mr. BEEVOR, advertising another Meeting at eleven o'Clock the next Morning: I thought it incumbent on me to wait the Event of that Meeting: And for that Purpose on the next Morning, I attended with a considerable Number of Gentlemen at HUNN'S Coffee-House. About 12 o'Clock we were told that a List of such Gentlemen as desired I would stand single would be brought to us in two Hours if we would wait so long; this was agreed to, and I understood I should be at Liberty to keep both Lists 'till the next Morning, that I might have leisure to compare them, and to collect what should seem to be the most general Sense of my Constituents. At two o'Clock I was informed that the List of such Gentlemen as desired my standing single was not then ready, neither would it be, when prepared, left with me, and that I would not be permitted to publish it, but only

to

to peruse it in the Presence of two or three Friends; and a further Time of preparing it was desired: Wishing to know the Sentiments of my Constituents in general, I proposed to wait still further'till fix the same Evening, but that was not thought sufficient, nor was any later Hour mentioned, in which I could have received it in Time for Consideration, and to have sent my Determination to the Press, nor has any such List been sent to me. In this Situation, I think myself obliged to acquiesce in the Desire of those Gentlemen who have done me the Honor to subscribe the following Request, as conveying to me in an authentic Manner, the Sense of so respectable a Body of my Constituents.

I am, Gentlemen,

NORWICH, With the greatest Respect,
 Nov. 13, 1767, Your most Faithful,
 And most obliged humble Servant,
 H. HARBORD.

NORWICH, Nov. 11, 1767.

WE whose Names are hereto set, do jointly and severally request, That HARBORD HARBORD, Esq; (who has been this Day unanimously nominated as a proper Person to represent this City and County in the next Parliament) would join with EDWARD BACON, Esq; who also this Day was nominated as another proper Person to represent the same City and County.

HERE followed a List of one hundred and thirty Names of very reputable and principal Gentlemen in this City, but which must be

here omitted for the same Reason which was assigned for the Omission of those Gentlemen's Names who dined with Sir *Ar—ne W—se* and Mr. *De G—y.*—The Reader may, however, find them by referring to the Paper from which this is taken.

From the Cambridge Cronicle of November 21 1767.

A Table of Contents to the *Aldermen's List* publish'd in the *Norwich Mercury* on the 14th Instant, for compelling a *function* contrary to the Sense of the Citizens at large, by which will appear the Weakness of that List and of those Gentlemen who publish'd it.

A ldermen	—	—	19
Clergy Men in City and County	—	—	19
Country Gentlemen	—	—	4
Out of 60 Common-Council	—	—	14
Out of the numerous Society of <i>Gregorians</i>			19
Of the People called <i>Quakers</i> , only			8
Of other Dissenters, no more than	—		6
Manufacturers not included before	—		10
Post-Master			}
Receiver of Stamps,			
Inspector of Windows			
Custom-House Officer			
Master of the Hospital			
Clerk of the Market			}
Attorneys	—	—	
Surgeons and Apothecaries	—	—	6
Inferior Persons	—	—	11
Total			130
			W ^e

We are credibly inform'd, the List in favour of THOS. BEEVOR, Esq; has the Mayor, many capital Manufacturers and several young Merchants, about one Hundred Tradesmen, above five Hundred other Freemen and Freeholders, who have subscribed it already.

The following Paper appear'd in the Norwich Mercury of Nov. 21, 1767.

An impartial NARRATIVE of the Proceedings at the Hall in St. Andrew's, and also at the Coffee-House in the Market-Place, on Wednesday Nov. 11, and Thursday Nov. 12, 1767, address'd to the Free Independent CITIZENS and ELECTORS of the City and County of NORWICH.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1767, at a numerous Meeting at the Hall in St. Andrew's, the Rt. Worshipful the M—Y—R having previously declared in a very impartial Speech the Occasion of that Meeting, viz. to put in Nomination proper Persons to represent this City and County at the next General Election, Mr. H—R—B—D again offer'd his Services, and was received with great Applause; Mr. B—C—N offer'd his Services; after which Mr. B—V—R in a like Manner offer'd his Services, and met with very great Encouragement. The Meeting broke up, and each CANDIDATE was suppos'd to stand upon his seperate Interest.

Soon after a *select* Party of Gentlemen met in a Room at the Coffee-House, Mr. B—V—R sent a genteel Message by Alderman G—Y to the Company

ny, requesting to know if the Room was a *private Room*. The Alderman return'd for an Answer, as from the Company, that it was a *private Room*, and many of Mr. B—v—R's Friends, ELECTORS, were refused Admittance, Mr. Alderman P—LE guarding the Door. In a little while it was rumoured about that a JUNCTION was formed between Mr. B—C—N and Mr. H—R B—D.

The Friends of Mr. B—v—R in the Afternoon and Evening, desiring to know if such a Junction had taken Place, were given to understand by a Common Friend, that it had not; and "That Mr. H—D was against such a Junction; and moreover, that he had declared to the Company, he had rather retire and withdraw his Pretensions to represent this City, than agree to such a Junction. However, he agreed to meet the same Company the next Day at 12 o'Clock, who were to produce a List of Citizens and Freeholders requesting such a Junction, and 'till that Time he would determine not to engage himself, and was equally desirous that Mr B——R should produce any List of his Friends opposing such a Junction." But of this Mr. B——R had no regular Notice communicated to him, nor could he have taken any Steps, but from what casually transpired in private Companies. The Rt. Worshipful the M—Y—R who was not present nor invited to the Meeting at the Coffee-House, consented, upon Application from Mr. B——R's Friends, that the Hall in St. Andrew's should be opened the next Day for the Reception of such Gentlemen as could be acquainted with the intended Junction at so short a Notice, and were inclined to oppose it.

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, Nov. 12. At a numerous Meeting, nearly equal to the Meeting the Day before, Lifts were taken and signed by upwards of FIVE HUNDRED ELECTORS, protesting against such a Junction, as being concerted by a few Gentlemen only, and contrary to the Sense of the General Meeting.

A Message was sent from the Hall, (Mr. H——D having fixed twelve o'Clock to receive the Lifts) that they were signing, and as soon as the Lifts could be finished they should be sent up to the Coffee-House.

SOME Gentlemen cried out to give them *half an Hour* and no more; but this displeasing the Generality, it was agreed to give them two Hours, 'till two o'Clock, at which Time, the unfinished Lifts were brought up to the Coffee-House.

MR. H——D was sent to and requested to come down and speak to Mr. B——R and his Friends, when he was told that for want of Time the Lifts could not be compleated, and Mr. H——D, by allowing a farther Time, untill Saturday only, would be better informed of the true Sense of his Constituents: Mr. H——D returned to the Company above, and Notice was sent that Mr. B——R's Company was desired, when he repeated the Sense of his Friends, as deliver'd to Mr. H——D, Mr. B——R was requested to withdraw a little while, and an Answer should be sent down after a Consultation; which Answer was to the follow-Effect. "That the Gentlemen above would agree to give Time to Mr. B——R's Friends to compleat their Lifts 'till six o'Clock, and no longer;"

ger;" (it was now near three o'Clock) Mr. B—R desiring to be admitted again to the Company above, represented, "That it was the Sense of his Friends that no Concession was granted by that short Time, for that most Gentlemen would be gone home to Dinner, and the Time between Dinner and six o'Clock, afforded no Opportunity to compleat the Lists, still urging Time might be allowed 'till Saturday to compleat new Lists, that Mr. H—D would then be a better JUDGE (as observed before) of the true Sense of his Constituents." This was refused; they then desired to see Mr. B—R's Lists, and also that they might be left with them for their Perusal, and even Publication, of them; this was absolutely refused by Mr. B—R's Friends, but that they were desirous Mr. H—D should see the Lists, and said that they were deliver'd to the M—Y—R, where Mr. H—D and any two of his Friends attended by two of his Friends would jointly peruse them. The Answer was that Mr. H—D was going to dine with Mr. R-B-T H-RV-Y, where the Friends of Mr. H—D should wait 'till six o'Clock to receive them, and at the same Time Mr. B—R was to understand that they expected such Lists should be left with Mr. H—D and his Friends, this being refused by B—R's Friends; who expressed a proper Resentment at such *arbitrary* Treatment, the several Conferences broke up, and which indeed it then first appeared, had been that Day very unnecessarily undertaken, since Alderman P-TT—N unguardedly dropt an Expression to the following Effect; "Sir, you and your Friends have already

dy been sufficiently indulged, as this Matter was as good as concluded last Night."*

FROM this plain and impartial Narrative of Facts, every free and independent Citizen and Elector will judge whether the Proceedings of the 11th and 12th of Nov. were not both *arbitrary* and *unconstitutional*; the former from compelling one of the Candidates to a Junction, notwithstanding his repeated and avowed Dislike and Disapprobation of it, and then obtruding that Junction upon the Citizens in general; the latter from settling this Business in a private and exclusive Company, to the Deprivation of all those Electors of their Voices and Opinions, who were either not invited or admitted to this SELECT PARTY.

From the Norwich Mercury of November the 28th 1767.

To the ELECTORS of the City of NORWICH.

HAVING seen a Paper entitled, "An impartial Narrative of the Proceedings at the Hall in St. Andrews, and also at the Coffee-House in the Market-Place, on Wednesday Nov. the 11th and Thursday Nov. the 12th, 1767, address'd to the Free Independent Citizens and Electors of the City and County of *Norwich*;" which might mislead the Opinion of some of my Fellow-

ECitizens

* THIS Fact indeed Mr. H—B—D himself, instantly and absolutely denied and contradicted.

Citizens, I have thought it worth my while to give a plain Narrative of the Designs and Proceedings of the two Meetings at the Coffee-House, subsequent to the general One at the Hall,

UPON the Nomination of the Candidates at the Hall, no Steps were taken, nor any Declarations made, either for or against a Junction between any of them; but those Gentlemen who thought the Union of Mr. H—D and Mr. B—N would be both for the Credit and Welfare of the City, returned to H—N's Coffee-House, to concert such Measures, as might accomplish this End, which is certainly not *unconstitutional*.

To this Meeting no Person was invited, and therefore certainly not those, however respectable by Office, who were known to be averse to such a Measure.

Mr. H—D at these Meetings was so far from being compell'd to a Junction, that however he might formerly have wish'd to stand single, he departed from that Desire, on such Ground only, as *he* himself had pointed out; namely, upon receiving the Sense of a considerable and very respectable Body of his Constituents.

THIS Junction is not obtruded upon the Citizens; those who are averse to it, are still as much at Liberty as ever.

In the endeavoring to secure and promote the Peace and Welfare of the City, to prevent any Interruption being given to Industry, which the State both of its Trade and Police, makes now so peculiarly necessary, to stop, if it had been possible, any Opposition; and at least, to unite two

Candidates

Candidates, who deserve the Affection and Esteem of their Fellow-Citizens;—If these Purposes are *unconstitutional*, and these Proceedings *arbitrary*! Then, and then only, may you accuse of such a Conduct, those Gentlemen, the List of whose Names, is the strongest Justification of the Behavior of the Candidates, and will too, *without doubt*, insure their Success.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your real Friend,

C I V I S.

A Reply to the Letter of Mr. CIVIS, in the NORWICH Mercury, of Nov. 28, 1767.

To the Free Independent Citizens and Electors of the City and County of NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. CIVIS having declared in the *Norwich Mercury*, of Nov. the 28th, that “Mr. H—D was so far from being *compell’d* to a Junction, that however he might formerly have wished to have stood single; he departed from that desire *on such ground only, as he himself had pointed out*, namely, upon receiving the sense of a considerable and very respectable body of his constituents.” It is but justice due to the Free and Independent Electors of *Norwich* to acquaint them that Mr. H—D himself declared to the author of this paper, on Friday Morning, Nov. 13. (being the day after the Junction was completed) at H—N’s Coffee-House, between the hours of ten and eleven the said morning.

‘THAT he was *compelled* into the Junction; that the gentlemen who met at the Coffee-house, had made him *fight* with a *mill stone* about his *neck*; that he more than once *offered* to *decline* standing, as a measure infinitely more *agreeable* to him: declaring, that if *compelled* into a Junction he would *leave the town immediately*, would never *ask* a *vote* in it, or come *near it* again ‘till the *day* of the election.’ Mr. H—D did accordingly *leave Norwich* the next morning, Saturday, the 14th of Nov. in consequence of his declaration to the gentlemen met at the Coffee-house, who perhaps upon this occasion might not with impropriety be called THE TACKERS.

I do also deny that Mr. H—D departed from ‘His desire of standing single, on such ground only, as he *himself* had *pointed out*,’ for he assured me, “That it was at the earnest *solicitation* and *request* of those gentlemen who *undertook* to procure the list, that such a list was taken; that it was *their* measure entirely; and that he no otherwise promoted, or concurred in it, than by appointing an hour the next day, (twelve o’clock on Thursday) to receive it.”

THE narrative of the proceedings of Nov. the 11th and 12th is strictly true and impartial; Mr. *Civis* indeed, not the author of that narrative, endeavors to *mislead* the judgement of the *electors*; for I appeal to the common sense of all mankind, whether any set of gentlemen *whatever*, have a *right* to put their *private* sentiments in competition with those of a *public* meeting; the attempt to do it is *unconstitutional*, and the proceedings at the

the Coffee-House, will, in the opinion of all impartial people, ever be considered both as *unconstitutional* and *arbitrary*.

A Junction is manifestly *obtruded* upon the citizens. The *peace* of the city is *not* promoted or secured by it; the city would have had a much *greater* prospect of *peace*, had the candidates stood *single*, according to the *nomination*; and *Mr. Civis* knows it to be true, whatever he may assert to the contrary.

“To unite two candidates who deserve the affection and esteem of their fellow citizens” is a measure to be commended at all times; but how can it with any propriety take place in this city, where the two candidates have conducted themselves in Parliament in a manner diametrically opposite to each other? what recommends the one to the esteem of his fellow citizens must most assuredly destroy the pretensions of the other, and it has manifestly appeared to have done so: the voice of the people has declared itself beyond contradiction, in favor of Mr. H—D and against Mr. B—N.

THE *modesty* of *Mr. Civis* is also admirable; he seems to *command* a *majority* at the ensuing election; and tells us “The list of gentlemen will *without doubt* insure success:” But every man of common understanding knows very well that the events of all contested elections are precarious; and upon my word I take *Mr. Civis* to be *no Conjuror*, or that he has any better method of forming a judgement upon an uncertain event, than the rest of his neighbours.

Mr.

Mr. *Civis*, amongst other equally bold assertions, affirms, "That the list of names is the strongest justification of the *behavior* of the candidates." I beg leave to deny it; the strongest justification of a candidate is his past conduct in parliament; whether he supported CONSTITUTIONAL measures, and opposed all attempts upon the PEOPLE, and the LIBERTIES of the SUBJECT, or whether he did NOT? A list of names, however respectable, cannot alter the nature of things; or make that *right*, which before was *wrong*. Now there is no man in this great City, who is a stranger to the part Mr. B——N thought proper to take, when CONSTITUTIONAL measures were *depending* before the House, and when ARBITRARY measures were *put in execution* against the PEOPLE: no man of course can change his judgment upon Mr. B——N's conduct, by reading a List of names of gentlemen, who are so very kind as to endeavour to *palliate* a conduct, no *real* friend to the publick can approve of.

I must beg leave to add one observation more, which is, that however respectable the list alluded to may appear; there are many, very many names wanting to it, of gentlemen of equal abilities, equal property, equal honor and integrity; and I may add of as sound judgment and unblemished character as any in the List already published.

LET Mr. *Civis* declare what he pleases, *this* fact is not to be *controverted*, viz.

"THAT the Junction of Mr. H—— to B——n,
"was a *private* junction, forced upon Mr. H——
"against

“ against the sense of the CITY, which had evi-
 “ dently declared itself in favor of Mr. H——D
 “ and Mr. B——v——R at the Hall in St. Andrew’s,
 “ in presence of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE, and
 “ at a meeting expressly advertised, to put in no-
 “ mination proper persons to represent the City
 “ in parliament.”

I am, Gentlemen,

Norwich,

Your most obedient Servant,

Dec. 4, 1767.

A Friend to LIBERTY.

The F R E E - M A N ' s C H O I C E .

Tune, *A Begging we will go.*

A Health to all those worthy Souls,
 Who Bribery will despise;
 And Honour to our SOVEREIGN,
 Who ne’er rejects our Cries.

And a voting we will go, &c.

See B——N come with Cap in Hand!

Your Hearts he would ensnare;
 But of his mean, and subtle Arts,
 Good People all beware.

His paltry Gold we’ll ne’er accept,

We always will be free;
 And NORWICH never shall be rul’d
 By one, by two, or three.

For FREEDOM and for LIBERTY,

We now put forth our Claim;

And

And when the Day of *chusing* comes,
We will assert the same,

Great Men the *Poor* shall ne'er enslave;
Force is by no Means clever;
I hope the *Poor* will trusty prove,
And give their Votes to BEEVOR.

For BEEVOR and for LIBERTY,
Let each Man give his Voice;
And H——D too, if he prove true,
Shall be the *FREEMAN's CHOICE*,

And when the Day for *chusing* comes,
And BEEVOR mounts the Chair,
Our Voices then shall loudly ring,
And eccho thro' the Air.

And a voting, &c.

T H E

C A L L of L I B E R T Y.

To the Tune of LILLIBULLERO.

YE Voters of *Norwich* who're gen'rous and
brave,

Let it be shown ye dare to be free;
Boldly proclaim your Purpose aloud,
Joining in Shouts for BEEVOR with me;
For H——d and B——n
Shall find they're mistaken,

In thinking their Junction shall govern the Town,
A BEEVOR! A BEEVOR!
For Ever and Eyer!

Huzza, Huzza, for BEEVOR alone!

Dare

Dare to stand forth at fair Liberty's Call,
 Every Son of Freedom should hear;
 This is the Time——O let it not pass;
 Seize on the fair Occasion that's near.

Be honest and hearty,
 Nor bias'd by *Party*,
 But act from a Spirit of Freedom alone;
 A BEEVOR! a BEEVOR!

For Ever and Ever!
 Now shall, if ever, the Day be our own.

Oh let us chuse the Man that disdains
 E'er to be made of Parties the Tool;
 One who is still to *Promises* true,
 Scorning that others his Purpose should rule;

For Favour or Gold
 Refuse to be sold,
 Retain both our Honor and Freedom our own;
 A BEEVOR! A BEEVOR!

For Ever and Ever!
 Huzza, Huzza, for BEEVOR alone!

Thus if we scorn to stoop to a Bribe,
 Nor by a *boasted function* be aw'd,
 Thus if the Cause we firmly support,
 Far shall our Fame be ecchoed abroad;
 Our Friends shall revere us,
 Our Enemies fear us,

And latest Posterity hear our Renown;
 A BEEVOR! A BEEVOR!
 For Ever and Ever!

Now shall, if ever, the Day be own.

A

CANDIDATE'S CALL.

I Am a Smart, a Brother Buck,
Come, chuse me if you will, Sirs :
Believe that I shall have good Luck,
And never doubt my Skill, Sirs.

When once I get into the House,
The Seasons shall prove kind,
The Corn shall thrive, that not a Mouse
But shall a plenty find.

Tho' Trade I never understood,
Nor Int'rest of the Nation ;
What need of Study ?——'tis as good
To guess by Inspiration.

What matters it if B--C--N's Wife ?
Experience and Sense
Are both in vain, if more we prize
Pert Noise and Impudence.

I'll prove a Patron true to Trade,
As true as I'm a Sinner ;
If leaving Traders Bills unpaid,
I may come off the Winner.

Come jolly Blades and Bloods of Spirit,
Whore, drink, and live apace :
Die soon — the sooner shall inherit
Sly Friends to your Disgrace.

But send me first to P--rl--m--t,
And try my Honor there ;

Tho'

Tho' try'd before in private Life,
I've still enough to spare.

I hate Corruption's sinful Ways,
Tho' Money I do want:
I scorn to bribe or buy Mens Votes,
Because, you know, I can't.

No J U N T O:
S I D N E Y ' s G H O S T:
O R,

BEEVOR and LIBERTY for ever.

ARISE all true Britons, fair Liberty's Sons!
For TYRANNY stalks through the Town,
Supported by BASHAWS, convened at J— H—'s
Poor Freedom resolved to pull down.

Shall a turbulent FEW to N——h give law,
And rule with unlimited sway?
Shall a paltry *Faction* keep THOUSANDS in awe,
And force them like slaves to obey?

Alarm'd at the thought; see CARACTACUS rise!
See HAMPDEN stalk over the plain!
See SIDNEY arous'd darting wrath from his Eyes,
Hear him say! "*All Submission disdain.*"

"Your rights and immunities BRITONS defend;
"Gainst TYRANNY make a full stand;
"Your favour and friendship to BEEVOR extend;
"That FREEDOM may foster your land."

Then

Then the SPECTRE's advice let us closely pursue,
 Nor to TYRANNY fervilely yield;
 But BEEVOR support; then shall FREEDOM ensue,
 And FACTION be drove off the field,

A F O X - T R A P,

For the Use of the Freemen.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

AT a Time when you are solicited on different Sides, I submit to your Consideration the following Reflexions on your Privileges in general; which have lately been inroached upon by the arbitrary Proceedings of some, who seem disposed to form a Party against the Liberties of their fellow Subjects.

The first Step of this nature, was an insolent Demand on a generous and modest Youth, to join his unblemish'd Character to the unpopular Name of a *Colleague*, and to support his Interest at the Expence of his own: which, after much Importunity, he reluctantly comply'd with: tho' it is now easy to see (so secure was he upon his own bottom) that he has since heartily repented of submitting to be duped, notwithstanding that his modesty was then overborn by the bullying Effrontery of a tyrannical Cabal: He is rather to be pity'd than chastised for so ill-advised a Condescension. But it will be your Fault, if you suffer the Mistake or Treachery of seeming Friends to deprive YOU of the Benefit of ONE HONEST REPRESENTATIVE.

It

It was amazing to hear and see that Quakers, who had ever been reckoned among the truest Sons of Liberty, Meekness, and Toleration, that they shou'd join in so unjust and arrogant a Demand; and which some of the more moderate and sensible amongst 'em were ashamed to subscribe their Names to.

Some pretend, this Junto was formed for preserving the Peace of the Town. — Now, if by *Peace* they mean only the *Silence* of those who are to be oppress'd by arbitrary Measures without Opposition;—such Peace as this may be the Bane of Liberty: such a dead Calm as this even an Inquisition may afford, when Injustice is tamely suffered to take its Course without interruption, and People are quietly roasted alive for Heresy.—

What can be more preposterous, than the Endeavour forceably to impose a Representative upon a free People, against the general Sense and Inclination of his Constituents?—and this by artfully endeavouring to confound the Interests of two Members, who are so disaffected to each other in their hearts, that the Junction of their Names is a mere Farce—— who have all along behaved very differently, stood on different bottoms, and have been in opposition to each other on several interesting Occasions to the Public; wherein this City cou'd not be properly represented at all: For, while the Services of both were so directly opposed they amounted to nothing.

But however unnatural this Junction of Names or nominal Interests may be; what a few domineering Citizens have joined, YOU may disjoin
At

at your pleasure, and act just as if no such Junction had been feigned. At either Poll, you may vote for any one, or any two of the Candidates you most approve of, without respect to any prior Confederacy:—Unless you apprehend some ill Effects of the Displeasure of those Masters aforesaid: Which I think there is very little room for.

Tho many of the poorer sort among you depend on them for Work; they no less depend on you for your Labour; and cannot dismiss any considerable Number of you, without bringing a Loss and Burden upon themselves. Neither the Humanity of People around, nor the Laws of the Nation, will permit any honest Man to starve that is willing to Work: And the Persecuted have ever found many unexpected Friends raised up for them.

The Quakers surely will scorn to be guilty of such Persecution; which indeed is the worst sort of Bribery---violently tempting Men to Falshood and Perjury, and making them endanger their Souls for the safety of their Bodies. Every Free Man at the Poll must be sworn to be under no Influence of Bribery direct or indirect. But if Men be once brought to tamper with Perjury, and think it a Trifle on one Occasion; what Man's Life or Property can be secure?—

Indeed little of any other sort of Bribery, than such Persecution as abovementioned, is to be apprehended at this Election: Nor will any *Money-Bribes* be offer'd on either side (as we are confidently assured) either directly or indirectly: And this for the following Reason.

BECAUSE

B E C A U S E

Any Free-man who accepts of such an Offer, gains Profit and Honour at once——by voting on the contrary Side. For, he will thereby save his Soul from Perjury at the Poll——vindicate his Character from all Imputation of Bribery, and from the Penalties thereof——will honourably punish the knavish Attempt of him who wou'd have corrupted his Integrity:——And will thus teach the Rich not to hold the Poor so cheap and despicable for the future.

Now for a Man to think, he has bought a Parcel of *Cattle*; and then to come and find 'em all stray'd away, and that 'tis out of his power to sell 'em again!——this wou'd be a bad *Job*!——And what old *Fox* in Business do you think will venture upon it?——

If any Bribes however shou'd be offer'd, get all you can, and punish the Bribers.* If Loss of Work at this Time wou'd be too hard, you may justly deceive your Tyrannical Masters with fair Words upto the very Day; then go according to your Inclinations, and punish the wicked Oppressors of your Consciences: After which, let them turn you out by Hundreds if they can; when a brisker Trade may enable you to threaten them with the Loss of your Service.

These

* Men will hardly be persuaded to this Way of proceeding, when they consider it would only deprive them of all such gainful Chances for the future. Whereas, by following their own Interest as depending on their Masters, they are most likely to promote the general Interest and their own inclusively. And this is all that Duty or Conscience requires of them in voting.

These Hints, fellow Citizens, are feasonable,
and of importance to your Honor, your Liberty,
and even your Interest and Salvation both here and
hereafter. That you may not forget to make a
proper Use of them, is the sincere Wish of

Your Friend and Servant,
An IMPARTIAL SPECTATOR.

The FOX-TRAP taken to Pieces :

The M A K E R caught in his own S N A R E.

THE Tale of the FOX-TRAP I'm sure
Is so false, and so very uncivil,
It could be dictated by none,
But such as combine with the Devil.

Besides ev'ry Man must allow,
He that writes for the sake of the Pence;
To Honour, or FREEDOM, or Truth
Has not the least Claim or Pretence.

And therefore I boldly assert,
The Author has taken a B——,
And with FREE and EASY has join'd,
To write for the time-serving Tribe.

An IMPARTIAL SPECTATOR too
In legible Characters see;
To the Title he has no Pretence,
The greater Dissembler is he.

The Advice that he gives to the Poor,
Ev'ry honest poor Man will disdain;

Nor

Nor accept of a Bribe and then vote,
'Gainst him who dispensed the Gain.

Let none from what I have said,
Misconstrue my Meaning and think
That I am a Friend to a Bribe,
Or myself would accept of the Chink.

My intent is but to expose,
The artful Designs of the MAKER
Of FOX-TRAPS, a poor ENGINEER,
A mean, and a base Undertaker.

Now let us consider his Reasons,
Which in the Original be;
BECAUSE in large Characters written,
BECAUSE — I am a v——n you see.

From what is premised 'tis plain,
Or I'll own myself greatly mistaken;
The MAKER has contrived a TRAP,
In which he is the only one taken.

To the E L E C T O R S of the
CITY and COUNTY of N O R W I C H.

The F O X caught in his own T R A P.

P A R T I.

TO prevent the Mischief so destructive an
Animal might do, if left to his Liberty
among the honest and well-disposed Electors of
the City and County of *Norwich*; as the better
their Hearts may be, the less reason is there to
G suppose

suppose they are prepared to see through the craft, cunning, and design of a Creature, whose known property is to avail itself by any means (however bad) of the artless and undefining.—If it were not so—Why my Fellow Citizens are you told of things, which never were to be met with but in the Fox's own brain? Such as—"That some of your Fellow-Citizens are disposed to form a Party against your Liberties." Can they do this thing without endangering their own Liberty at the same time? No; therefore trust me rather than the Fox that they have no such Design.

THE Fox tells you, the first step of this Nature was an *insolent* demand on one of the old Members to join his Colleague; with a fine Character given to the one, which he likely enough deserves. But now mark the treachery of this Animal: He describes (no matter whether truly or falsely) the other to you, in as bad a Character as he can invent. Why? Why that you may not by your seeming Friends be deprived of the Benefit of one *honest* Representative. The *honest* Representative, my Fellow-Citizens, the Fox means, is himself: But attend only to a true and well-known *Story to many People, tho' it may not be so to you, who at this time especially it most concerns to know, and therefore I will tell it you. This very Fox, with a Cousin of his, had the Yearly Income of three thousand Geese left them, and which fell to them by the death of Fox's Brother-in-Law; which Brother-in-Law

when

* A young fellow, heir to a very considerable fortune, is guilty of so many extravagancies, that he finds the allowance of

when he died, being under Age, was indebted to several honest and industrious Tradesmen,

G2

fourteen

of his father insufficient to support them, and knowing it would be to no purpose to solicit an increase of it from him, applies to some Tradesmen to borrow money, promising when he arrives at his estate to repay them with very considerable interest; the Tradesmen thinking to make a good market of their money, very readily supply him with some:—This gets to the ears of his Father;—the old gentleman unwilling to throw his Son into difficulties, but at the same time very desirous of reforming him, pays off the then contracted debts, and takes every possible method of preventing any more being incurr'd by him, by giving him proper advice, and by strictly enjoining the Tradesmen never more to furnish him with money, adding that it should not only be at the peril of the loss of the debts so contracted, but likewise of their reputation as Tradesmen.——The wish'd for reformation in the Son does not however take place, he still persists in the same extravagancies, and is again obliged to have recourse to the same methods of borrowing;—the Tradesmen are foolish and wicked enough to lend him again;—the Father likewise again with pain hears of it,—declares repeatedly they shall never (if it be in his power to prevent it) be repaid, and again warns every one the least connected with his Son not to lend him money.——The Son dies before he is of age;—the Tradesmen are therefore unpaid;—they apply to the old gentleman;—he still persists in his determination, and refuses to pay people who in his opinion are encouragements to vice and wicked extravagancies, and are by furnishing young fellows with means of indulging them, instrumental in their ruin.——Some time after his decease Mr. - - - - marries the Daughter, the only surviving child of the old Gentleman, who in a few years dies also, and from some pique taken against his Daughter, leaves her but half his fortune; the other half to his Nephew:—The Creditors of the deceas'd Brother make a demand upon Mr.---- and his Cousin for the payment of his debts;—the Cousin pays *half*; but he follows the example of his Father-in-Law, who to the last was desirous that they shou'd never be paid, and refuses to comply with their demands.

THIS, gentle Reader, is the story here alluded to, truly and impartially told;—it is left to thee to draw the inferences and to make proper remarks.

fourteen hundred Geese. Accordingly they *applied* for payment to the Fox and his Cousin, (as who should they apply to for that purpose, but to those who were such great Gainers by the Death of their Relation?) and the Fox's Cousin without any Hesitation, very honorably paid seven hundred, his half of the fourteen hundred Geese which were owed: But the Fox, my Fellow-Citizens, (like a true Fox) replied, 'No! you can't compel me to pay them—therefore I will not.' Very true, replied the Tradesmen, we know we cannot, but if you were *honest*, you would pay us our just Debs; notwithstanding as you are not, we wish only it was in our Power to compel you, and depend upon it, we would. From this Story, the Truth of which you may have from the Mouths of several honest, industrious, and reputable Tradesmen of this City. I say from this Story, my Fellow-Citizens, judge for yourselves, whether the Fox is likely to make you an *honest* Representative? as he would have you believe.

P A R T II.

THE next thing the Trap presents you with is—the Fox's "Amazement at hearing that *Quakers*, who had ever been reckon'd amongst the truest Sons of Liberty, Meekness and Toleration, should join in so unjust and arrogant a Demand; and which some of the more moderate and sensible amongst them were ashamed to subscribe their Names to." This Fox, my Fellow-Citizens, to his Quality of *Honesty*, which you by this time know he possesses in a very eminent degree, from his behavior about the Geese, has added the most
 confuminate

consummate *Impudence* and *Vanity* that ever a Fox was master of. How else could it have entered his Brain to imagine that so very respectable a Body of Men as the Quakers are—for their knowledge of *Mankind*—could hesitate a moment in using all their Influence to prevent the Fox from becoming one of iheir Representatives? The *Quakers*, as well as *others*, my Fellow-Citizens, thoroughly understood, from the first moment the Fox's Vanity led him to offer himself for their Candidate, what they did in that Affair; they perfectly well know that to have shewn even the smallest degree of *Countenance* to his Pretensions would in the strongest Manner have been the *desertion* of true Liberty, and to have sacrificed the future Welfare of themselves and their Fellow-Citizens to *one* who, having afforded such convincing Proofs of his want of *Honesty* in his private Concerns, there was no likelihood he would act with integrity in those of the *public*. And this Opinion of theirs has been sufficiently confirmed in many Instances, wherein the Fox, consistent with his usual Deceit and Treachery, has made use of Means to obtain his good Purpose, which must render him truly *despicable* in the opinion of every *wise* and *good* Citizen. Did he not by himself and his Emissaries, for a long time before the Nomination, without any regard to Truth, seize every Opportunity to injure the Character of a Gentleman, who is not only more able, but has already given several substantial Proofs in his public Capacity of promoting the Trade and Manufactures of this City; and in his private Capacity,

of

of relieving the *Distresses* of the *poorer* Part of his Fellow-Citizens, *beyond* any thing the Fox can *possibly* do?—

LONG before and at the time of the Nomination, with whom did this Fox chiefly associate, but with the young, the unexperienced, the unguarded? Proper Subjects for art, cunning, and deceit to work upon! With these he was attended at the Nomination, and by the Noise and Clamor of their Dependents this very Gentleman was even prevented being heard in his own Defence—a Liberty by the Laws of our Country never refused the greatest Criminal. And shall the Fox, by whose Art and Treachery this was effected, meet with the Approbation of a single Citizen, of any Estimation for the Integrity of his Heart and Wisdom of his Head?—Or, shall his Endeavors since, to dissolve those natural Bands by which Families are connected: Or those between Masters and Servants, on which the Peace and Welfare of Society so much depend! recommend him to the Favor of such a Citizen?—But such as these it is needless to caution.—Perhaps, the younger Branches of Families would not render themselves less respectable, of less Importance, or less useful to themselves and others hereafter, were they now to suppose the Fox, notwithstanding his Assertions to the contrary, may possibly be influenced by Vanity, Ambition and private Interest, and that their Fathers' Disapprobation of him proceeds from such a Notion: Nor can I see, that it would render them less respectable to suppose, that Time and Experience should have enabled their Fathers, &c. to judge of the Fox's real designs,

as

as well as themselves. Certainly, their Fathers can have no Motives to attempt to mislead their Judgements—The Fox possibly may.

As to you, my Fellow-Citizens, whose daily Bread depends upon your daily Labour,—Let us fairly examine, whether it will be more to your Interest to believe what the Fox tells you, than to be directed by the Judgement of your Masters. The Fox says, “That if you depend on them for Work, they no less depend on you for your Labour.”—And so far the Fox says true. But yet it is no less true, that your Masters can support themselves without your Labour much longer than you can support yourselves without being employed,—This is mentioned only as what they would be able to do, not as what even one Gentleman, amongst them, wishes or desires to do; on the contrary, they wish to see you easy and happy in your Stations as well as themselves. But, my Fellow-Citizens, Trade has been *slack*—it is *so* at present—and may be *so* for a considerable time; ——— And if it should, is it likely to be made better by the Fox or his Family? Who, on the death of their Mother, instead of *Norwich* Crape for Mourning, wore only black Silk, and even That procured from a *London* Mercer.—But Mr. B-C-N’s Family on such melancholly Occasions, have constantly worn *Norwich* Crape.—Or, is it possible for you to think the Fox your Friend, for telling you it would be Persecution in any of your Masters to supply such of you with Work, who will be directed by them in your Choice of those, who are to be their and your Representatives; and for denying it to such of you as will not
be

be so directed,——when this is no more than yourselves would do by them, were you in their Situation and they in yours? Besides, cannot you easily suppose, that your Masters have had many more Opportunities of judging of the Qualifications of Mr. B-c-n and the Fox, than you can possibly have had? And that they can have had no Views of preferring Mr. B-c-n, but what proceed from knowing that he is much more able, from his Skill and Influence in Parliamentary Affairs, to promote the Trade and Manufactures of this City, and of course their and your Liberties, than the Fox—however he may have treacherously endeavoured to persuade you to the contrary?——Your Masters, and your future Welfare, Fellow-Citizens, are so much the same in this important Affair, that if they were desirous they cannot destroy yours without hurting their own. As this is the Case, and as their Liberties and future Welfare are at least equally dear to them as yours are to you, for they certainly have as much at stake.—Will it not therefore be safer for you to let Mr. B-c-n be your Choice, on the Recommendation of your Masters, who cannot deceive you without deceiving themselves, than the Fox, on the Recommendation of——*himself*, who will certainly deceive you if he can get any thing by it.

No Man, my Fellow-Citizens, is a greater Friend to Humanity, nor a stronger Enemy to Persecution of any kind, than myself; and as such, I cannot avoid shewing you, with regard to the remaining Parts of the Trap, (because they

could

could be design'd only to deceive such as you) how much you are obliged to the Fox; by observing, that the Devil himself, under the Mask of Friendship, could not have presented you with a set of viler Principles, for the direction of your Conduct, and which if followed, will have a more certain Tendency to disappoint your prospect of Happiness both in this World and the next.*

A C I T I Z E N.

B E E V O R: Or, *A Change of D I E T.*

C O M E raise with me, if staunch ye be,
Your Voices loud and lusty;
And one and all, for BEEVOR call,
Our well belov'd and trusty.

Who, worthy Soul, above controul,
Has form'd a Resolution,
His aid to lend, in Hopes to mend
Our shatter'd Constitution,

And as a good Phyfician shou'd,
He *Change* prescribes of *Diet*;
The only Way, I'm bold to say,
To keep our Bowels quiet.

H

And

* N. B. The Writer of this seems to imagine Mr. B***** to be the Author of the paper which he has here taken to pieces—be it known to him that he has acquir'd a wrong intelligence, for if he make a proper enquiry he will find that, far from his being the author of it, it was not even written by one of his *friends*—but by a declared *enemy* to him, by an avowed advocate for Mr. B—N, —and who has since then more than once employed his pen in the vindication of his character, and in the support of his cause.

And why he thus proceeds with us,
 I'll shew a cogent Reason;
 Ye all know that, the fullsome Fat
 Of PORK, is out of Season.

N O B R I B E S.

IN Times of great Need,
 To give the *poor* Bread,
 Is an Action well worthy of Praise;
 And who, with *good Heart*,
 Will act such a Part,
 The Esteem of the wise ought to raise.

Fol lol, &c.

But with lucrative View
 Such Actions to do,
 Of *Charity* little denotes,
 And to give to the *poor*,
 At this Time, is sure,
 No Merit—but *bribing* for Votes.

Thus fly Master B—N
 Is sadly mistaken,
 In thinking by *Money* to gain us;
 We'll be steady and bold,
 And reject all his *Gold*,
 Nor e'er shall a dirty BRIBE stain us.

If honest and just,
 If true to his Trust,
 And a Friend had he been to the *poor*,
 Their Wants and Distress
 Had he strove to make less,
 Had *true Charity* stood at his Door:

Had

Had he taken this Course,
 Without Fraud or Force
 The Election would B—N have gain'd;
 But by *Bribes* or by *Gold*,
 It ne'er shall be told,
 That in NORWICH ite'er was obtain'd.

F R E E D O M's C A U S E:

Or, No T A C K E R S.

To the Tune of--*Since you mean to hire for Service*
 MIDAS.

FREEDOM'S Cause, my good Friends, love ye
 Come along to B—E--OR, then;
 Can an Insult on it move ye? *Can an, &c.*
 To resent it prove true Men. *Fol lol, &c.*

Join to crush a foolish *Junto*,
 That would fain this Town o'er-rule;
 Straight brave B--EV--R's Standard run to,
 And forsake the *Sc-t--m-n's Tool*. *Fol, lol &c.*

Shew your Hate against the *Tackers*,
 And yourselves from Brib'ry save;
 Nor be tempted to be Backers
 To the Men who'd you enslave. *Fol, lol. &c.*

Thus fair Freedom's Cause you'll free from
 All the hurtful Arts of those
 Who the *poor Man's* Cries now flee from,
 And would prove the *Free-Man's* Foes. *Fol. &c.*

The

The F R E E - M A N ' s S O N G .

C O M E join with me all, who fair *Freedom* admire,
 Whose Hearts feel the Warmth of true *Liberty's*
 Fire,

Who condemn all the Measures of *P-rl—m-nt*
 Knaves,

And to *Minions* and *Courtiers* would scorn to be Slaves:

True and staunch let us prove, firm and bold let us stand,

Nor ever be shaken

By th' Arts of a B-C-N,

But humble the Tyrants who fain wou'd command.

Shall the *rich* be allow'd to be Rulers alone?

Shall the *poor* still oppress'd under Tyranny groan?

Shall the *old* still command with unlimited Sway?

And the *young* still be doom'd as their *Slaves* to obey?

No, forbid it, ye brave, firm and boldly now stand,

Nor ever, &c.

The *Freedom* of Britons, like Britons defend,

Nor e'er to a B—C—N's Persuasions attend;

But the Man who'd your Country and Persons
 enslave,

Avoid as a Villain, detest as a Knave.

True and staunch, &c.

Let Prudence and Justice be Guides in your Choice,

And BEEVOR and HARBORD lay claim to your
 Voice;

Your Rights and your Freedom they'll strictly
 preserve,

Nor e'er from the Rules of *Sincerity* swerve.

True and staunch, &c.

The

The Good of their Country they'll always pursue;
 The Good of this *City* keep closely in view;
 No Motives of Interest will lead them away,
 No *Bribes* will e'er tempt them, like *Slaves* to betray
True and staunch, &c.

With Vigor and Firmness their Cause then defend,
 Nor e'er be induc'd a *mean Tool* to befriend;
 Their Int'rest and Welfare with Courage pursue,
 Nor fear what the Cunning of *Tackers* can do.
True and staunch, &c.

The N O M I N A T I O N - D A Y.

Address'd to the

S T I C K L E R S for L I B E R T Y.

Tune—The Pilgrim.

O N the eleventh Day of November,
 As you my good Friends may remember,
 Was the Time for to name our Member,
 For the next Vacancy,
 The place appointed was the Hall,
 Where loudly we did thriek and bawl,
 And stiffly every one did call,
 Now, now for Liberty.

A youth who had serv'd the Nation,
 Without any hesitation,
 Desir'd your Nomination,
 To which you did all agree;
 A HARBORD a HARBORD for ever,
 And part with him we'll never,
 So long as he is but clever,
 To keep our Liberty.

Then

Then next appear'd Mr. BAC—N;
 But he was deceiv'd and mistaken,
 Supposing his Int'rest unshaken
 For his bountiful Charity.

Never let that, my Lads, stop Riot,
 Opppose him, let him not be quiet,
 For then may we gain something by it,
 So give no Liberty.

What tho' he has serv'd the City?
 Shall we that are funny and witty
 Be harangu'd by a tedious Ditty?
 The Devil may hear him for me,
 No, no, determin'd one and all
 To hout, to hiss, to mob and bawl
 For right or wrong we will him mawl,
 So bellow for Liberty.

Little B—EV—R a Jemmy Jeffy,
 With a Bow and Cringe and God blefs ye,
 If you'll me elect I'll carefs you;
 No Place no Pension for me:
 What tho' my Estate is very small,
 My Family large, I have wherewithall,
 The shouts then echo'd through the Hall,
 B—EV—R and Liberty.

A Farmer, whose Name was T—YL—R,
 Cry'd out, Good Folks I'm no railer,
 But I wish you do'nt meet with a failure,
 His Promises tho' so free;
 For once to the Rate I appealed,
 Finding myself sorely grieved,
 Expecting to be relieved,
 But no such Liberty.

My

My Answer from him that was feated,
 Shall one of the Quorum be treated
 By a troublesome Fellow that's heated?

Then farewell our dignity;
 No more than your Worship, I cry'd out,
 What tho' I am but a country Lout,
 Twas justice, 'twas justice I came about,
 Hoping for Liberty.

Then he in a very great Passion,
 Indicted me for a Transgression,
 And a Fifty-Pound-Fine the next Session;
 Was this pretty usage for me?
 If your Wrongheads can hope from what passes
 For a Freedom which good Law surpasses,
 Then remain the same dull stupid Asses,
 And a Pox for your Liberty.

*The following appeared in the Norwich Mercury of
 Saturday, Dec. 5, 1767.*

To the P U B L I C.

AMIDST the Torrent of Prejudice and illi-
 beral Abuse, which Malice and Ignorance
 have conspired to raise at this Time, against the
 Character of Mr. BACON, a Censure has been
 pass'd, and not void of Plausibility, upon his
 Conduct in October 1766, charging it as mean
 and insincere:—That while he promised in
 print, his Tenants should serve the public with
 Wheat at 16s. instead of 25s. the then Market
 Price, his Tenants when applied to, refused to
 comply, protesting they had no Corn thrashed

out

out, nor could possibly furnish the public with any at that Time. This apparent inconsistency has, it seems, made an Impression upon the Minds of several honest well-meaning Citizens, respectable by their Integrity, who are desirous to vote upon Principles of Honor and personal Approbation, and will, therefore, receive with Candor, every attempt to remove their Mistakes, and to direct their Votes aright upon this important Occasion.

To which Purpose it will be necessary to take a short View of the Circumstances of the Times, both in the County and City, which are sufficient to prove—that Mr. BACON's Conduct was both generous and sincere—that his Engagement was indeed indiscreetly made, and neither in his, nor in any Man's Power, to perform at the Time—but was made good, in the fullest Manner, a few Weeks after, much to his Honor and the Relief of the Public.

The Riots were in the Beginning of Oct. 1766. It is well known, and will be confirmed by every Farmer in Norfolk, that, in the usual Course of Husbandry, the Months of October and November are always employed in threshing out Wheat for Seed, and in getting that Seed into the Ground. In the most favorable Seasons, when Corn yields the most kindly and plentifully, very little can be brought to Market in these Months, because very little more can be thrashed out, than what the Farmer wants for immediate Use. For this Reason Corn bears a very high Price after Harvest, 'till Seed Time is over, when the
Farmer

